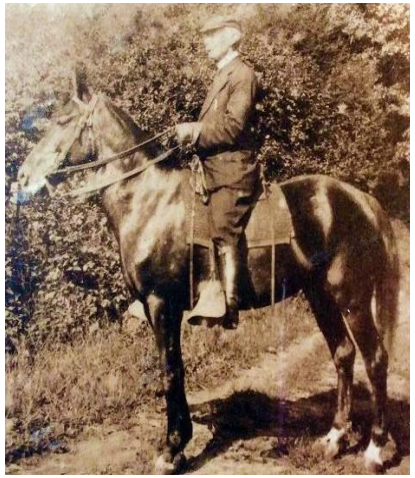

Health and Hospitality

DR. and MRS. C.W. HUNT

of Western North Carolina

North Carolina Society of Historians - Book Award (2018)

*** Contributions to Brevard, Asheville, Hendersonville and Lenoir ***

*** Presented to the Society of Appalachian Historians in 2018 ***

*** Related Historical Biography ***
Full Steam Ahead: The Family of
Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh
of Central and Eastern North Carolina
which included
Esley Hunt, Early Studio Photographer of Chapel Hill and Raleigh
(Father of Dr. C.W. Hunt)

Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed.

From the Author of ...

Railroad Builders: The Dunavant Family of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee

NCSH Peace History Book Award (2015) and the NCSH Cooke Family History Book Award (2015)

The Last Rosenwald School of Burke County, NC

NCSH Award of Excellence (2016)

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Health and Hospitality: Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt of Western North Carolina

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Lulu Press Inc., Raleigh, NC

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2020 Google Books Edition

E-Book ISBN: 978-1-387-08366-4

All references herein to Dr. and Mrs. Hunt refer to Dr. Charles Washington Hunt (1854-1924) and Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (1868-1945).

All historical images of individuals were provided by the family contributors named here, unless otherwise noted.

Contributors did not preview the entire book so any errors should be attributed to the author only.

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This edition's "2020 Addendum" provides more family photographs, as well as a genealogical chart.

Author's Note

As a kid, I heard a few stories from older relatives regarding my great-great-grandfather, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt. They told me that, as a young man, he had traveled through a swamp (North Carolina's Dismal Swamp) to get to his medical school "up North" (in Baltimore, Maryland), accompanied by a servant, or valet. That, unlike many doctors of his era, his medical practice in Brevard, NC, had included African-Americans and Native Americans. That he had kept volumes of Shakespeare in the saddlebag of his prized horse, "Gold Fancy." And that his office's model skeleton, later removed to his daughter's home in Charlotte, was finally put to rest in a flower garden at the request of his young great-granddaughter, Louise, after "Bones" had spooked her friends.

Stories like these piqued my interest but years went by before I'd begin, with the research assistance of family members Villy Robertson and Mark Robertson, to reconstruct the life, work and family of Dr. Hunt and his wife, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt.

During this process, I was pleased to find that the real story exceeded the family legend. While reading historical articles from Dr. Hunt's occasional column in the "Sylvan Valley News," I realized that his column's title, "For the Good of the Community," aptly summarized his family's many contributions to Brevard and Transylvania County.

Dr. Hunt focused on the area's health. Remembered as the dedicated general doctor who rode horseback on muddy roads through mountainous Appalachian terrain to attend his patients, he did much more. As Transylvania's County Health Officer for over seventeen years, he implemented early many of the state's more progressive public health reforms, including the state's first subsidized dental care for children from economically-challenged families.

With limited medical resources available in a rural region, Dr. Hunt focused on disease prevention. He understood the power of public health education; his informative newspaper articles were distributed around the state and publicly praised by Dr. W. S. Rankin, North Carolina's highest state health official and president of the American Public Health Association.

When voluntary compliance with health directives failed, Dr. Hunt sought legal enforcement on local businesses and individuals alike. In 1918, he successfully appealed to a grand jury to affirm his legal authority to quarantine and vaccinate. One month later, the United States would be struck by the "Blue Death", the deadliest worldwide flu pandemic in modern history. Dr. Hunt's legally-enforced quarantine in Transylvania County was featured in the "Charlotte Medical Journal" for its lowering of the flu's death rate. Following Transylvania's early example, legal quarantines became standard practice in North Carolina during public health emergencies.

Dr. Hunt frequently published his medical research in "The Charlotte Medical Journal" as well as other publications with a national distribution - establishing a professional reputation far beyond his beautiful mountain perch.

As a physician of 44 years, Dr. Hunt fought disease at the patient level. As a frequently published researcher, he improved patient care well beyond his region. And under his leadership as a long-serving County Health Officer, Transylvania County modeled some early health reforms that would later be implemented throughout the state.

Mrs. Hunt focused on hospitality, managing the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*, which accommodated as many as fifty guests. Descended from the Anderson, Heriot, Porcher and Chisolm families of South Carolina, she was able to draw guests from that state. (Her grandfather, Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot, a member of Charleston's St. Cecelia Society, was interred in Brevard.) During the winters, Mrs. Hunt managed a large boarding house, *The Brevard*, in St. Petersburg, Florida – adding ten rooms to that structure. In her later years, she completed other large-scale building projects. In Hendersonville, North Carolina, she built a three-story commercial building in the downtown business district. In St. Petersburg, she built a luxury apartment house with seventeen units, known then as the *Hunt Apartments*, which still stands today. The Hunts' son-in-law, builder Earl Avery Fonda, supervised the reconstruction of Asheville's burned grand hotel, *Kenilworth Inn*.

Beyond health and hospitality, Dr. and Mrs. Hunt found other ways to contribute. Dr. Hunt promoted the area's resorts and advocated for many local improvements, including the Brevard - Henderson (Transylvania) Railroad, and the creation of a local animal protection society. Dr. Hunt was among the original lay leaders of Brevard's Episcopal parish, St. Philip's Church.

World War I interrupted the region's tranquility. Sending his son, David Lutterloh Hunt, to serve was challenging for Dr. Hunt. His patriotism was evident, however, as he organized the construction of a war memorial gate to Pisgah National Forest and even published a march, "We Are Going Over There."

In his spare time, Dr. Hunt drafted the unfinished novel, "Mrs. Capps," which presented the Appalachian mountaineers and their customs in a favorable light. This book will introduce to the public, for the first time, excerpts of that fictional work.

Dr. Hunt settled permanently in Transylvania County, the "Land of Waterfalls," during its first twenty years. This is the story of a family dedicated to their region - caring for its residents and welcoming its visitors for over four decades.

Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed.

CHAPTER 1

Dr. C.W. Hunt – Professionally Progressive

"Often, he rode 25 miles into the Balsam or other mountains to succor some injured man or sick person, and let me tell you, my friends, that kind of practice did not mean money. It was done for humanity's sake and to relieve suffering."

- Anonymous Tribute to Dr. Hunt -

Dr. Charles Washington Hunt (1854 - 1924)

On July 25, 1924, the passing of Dr. Charles Washington Hunt was announced with the photo shown here in the "Brevard News." The headline of the article: "*Dr. Charles W. Hunt Laid Into Rest July 20*." Dr. Hunt had provided progressive medical care and devoted civic leadership for over four decades; his death was mourned throughout Transylvania County.

This effort to recover Dr. Hunt's legacy began with the note shown below, preserved by the Transylvania County Library in Brevard, NC. This tribute was extraordinary as it described the doctor's professional work, as well as his character, by someone who clearly knew him well.

According to the note's anonymous author, Dr. Hunt, who passed away in 1924 near age 70, was busy at his medical practice on his last day.

Dr. Hunt had been profoundly dedicated to his profession and to the people of Transylvania County. Beyond his profession, he had also applied his considerable intelligence, creativity and energy to developing the local economy, his church, and his community – with successful, lasting results.

Photo: In October of 1915, the "Charlotte Medical Journal" reported that Dr. C.W. Hunt of Brevard had won a contest sponsored by the "Dr. Stork Malt Nutrine Department" of the Anheuser-Busch Company. The contest had offered $250 in gold to the doctor who sent in the best caption for an advertisement illustration showing a doctor walking to a cottage. His winning entry: "On the Honeymoon Trail." Descendants of one of his daughters, Henrietta Georgiana "Nina" Hunt Chapman, report that Dr. Hunt had purchased this horse, named "Gold Fancy," with the gold he had received from that contest.

Passages from "In Memoriam: Dr. C.W. Hunt"

He is gone. The friend of the sick and suffering, the man who since 1880 has never spared himself to heat, cold, rain or shine, day or night, when the call of suffering came to him.

We say in grief stricken tones, "Dr. Hunt is dead." … We know that he is at peace and happiness. He had such a look of peace on those still features, and a smile telling of unknown joys rested upon his lips.

The County has lost a good friend and the people have lost one who never failed to take an interest in their welfare.

He has helped to develop the country and was so attached to it that nothing could induce him to leave and live elsewhere, or even to spend his winters in a balmy spot.

He could not leave his people, his patients, but remained here in the cold winters and took many long rides at night to relieve suffering, returning home with his beard encrusted with ice and snow.

In the old days when people came from the country for the doctor, it was a call from the gate, "Hello Doc", and it did not take long to wake him, then he hastily dressed and saddled a horse and rode away to some distant farm house or tiny cabin.

How the fashionable city doctors have scorned that humble practice. No amount of loss of sleep, no degree of fatigue deterred him from his work if he was needed to help the suffering or save life. Did you read "The Bonnie Briar Bush?" He was like that old doctor in that book. Yes, he was a doctor of the old school, one who not only healed the body but was the advisor,

friend and helper of the whole family. He took an interest in all of their affairs and helped them in every way.

The family doctor is seldom seen in this day of the specialist. Perhaps a few linger in the small towns but the doctor with the personal touch, the intimate sympathy with the real human relationship is fast disappearing. Now it is more business-like contact between the patient and is restricted to the matter at hand, namely the operation or the sickness and no knowledge on the doctor's part of the patient's affairs, unless at some point a private matter is so closely mixed with the sickness that the doctor is compelled to yield it a slight and grudging attention.

Dr. Hunt was one of the old school's greatest representatives. He came to Brevard in 1880 and for 44 years has worked to help all who came, with a smile and a jest for everyone…

Through a long line of horse loving ancestors, Dr. Hunt inherited a love for fine horses, and during most of his life he kept one or two good horses. Once the doctor bought a wild western horse that no one could break, but soon he had the horse as gentle as a lamb with him. The two of them were affectionate companions for many years and Fire Ball carried the doctor over numberless miles. He was also a fine buggy horse and was only guided by the doctor's word, "Left Fire Ball", "Right Fire Ball", "Trot" - with never a touch on the reins. Every spoken word was instantly obeyed by the horse no matter what was wanted. The doctor never tethered this horse when he was making his visits, but threw the reins over the saddle, and Fire Ball would wait any length of time for his master. Once they had been on the go all day and reached town about sunset. The doctor stopped to pay a visit at the house next door to his home, so this wise horse decided to play a joke on his master and galloped wildly to his stable. All of the family rushed from the house in great alarm thinking that at last Fire Ball had thrown the doctor, but their fears were relieved when they saw the reins over the saddle. Fire Ball's hurry for his supper seemed to evaporate suddenly, and he refused to be led to his stall, while no one dared argue that point with him. He turned and faced down the street watching for his master and when he saw the doctor approaching on Shank's Mare, his expression was almost human. If ever a horse laughed, that one did. He walked up to the doctor, nosing him fondly, just as if he would say, "Only a little joke, old pal," and then he went into the stable to fix Fire Ball's supper.

God was merciful to the doctor. He was able to practice to the last day, the day on which he passed into "the land of pure delight where saints immortal dwell."

A peaceful ending to a useful life on this earth, and he has lived so that he will be missed by many and he will be in the hearts of countless and faithful friends after this life of work.

By "One Who Knew"

Other Burial Notes (Added): Dr. Hunt was buried in the Gillespie-Evergreen Cemetery of Brevard Township. A marker for his wife, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt was placed next to his grave but some family members believe that her cremains may have been scattered in Florida's Tampa Bay.

Near Dr. Hunt, several relatives were also interred, including his:

- Father: Esley Hunt (1817-1899)
- Mother: Louisa Lutterloh Hunt (1822-1906)
- Sister: Mary Elizabeth Hunt (1861-1925)
- Daughter: Fanny Hunt Fonda (1895-1986)
- Son-In-Law: Earl Avery Fonda (1882-1962)

A review of Dr. Hunt's career presents an interesting paradox ...

Dr. Charles Washington Hunt was remembered locally as the quintessential dedicated, long-serving, small town doctor who served many in Transylvania County, NC, for over forty years. Since the work of a doctor directly affects many individual lives, such a nostalgic perspective is not surprising.

A broader analysis, however, shows some striking contrasts to this image.

As a medical researcher, Dr. Hunt frequently published his findings, as well as diagnostic and treatment models, in medical journals – some with a national distribution.

As a County Health Officer for seventeen years, he was anything but conservative. Even in his later years, he strongly advocated progressive public health initiatives. The 1918 edition of "Transactions of the North Carolina Health Officers" stated, "Dr. Hunt is an elderly man, but is a very progressive and capable health officer."

In Transylvania County, a mostly rural resort area, Dr. Hunt dealt with a constantly changing mix of visitors from near and far. (His wife, Henrietta Hunt, hosted many of them at the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*.)

With a constant flow of visitors and railroad traffic, Dr. Hunt had to remain vigilant against outside epidemics. At that time, the county's tourist economy relied heavily on the greater public's continued perception of the area as a health resort. These realties required the county's health supervisor to aggressively address public health concerns.

And yet, Dr. Hunt also worked with a large rural population - independent mountaineers often reluctant to request help and often resistant to new directives. A gifted writer, he approached these challenges with an ongoing educational campaign in the local newspaper. If that effort failed to achieve voluntary compliance, Dr. Hunt showed a willingness, unusual for his era, to seek legal enforcement of vaccinations, quarantines and sanitation laws.

Although Dr. Hunt was more zealous than many at implementing early health reforms, he was not alone. He worked with Dr. Watson Smith Rankin, a progressive reformer at the state level. Under the assertive leadership of Dr. Rankin, the state's first Secretary of Health, North Carolina's public health system emerged as one of the best in the nation.* In 1916, North Carolina was the first Southern state to develop and successfully implement a full scale intensive rural health program. It was determined that county health officers would be appointed by the State Board of Health and would report directly to the State Director of County Health. Under this new arrangement, county health officers were responsible for the medical inspection of schools, quarantine usage, infant hygiene and parasite control.

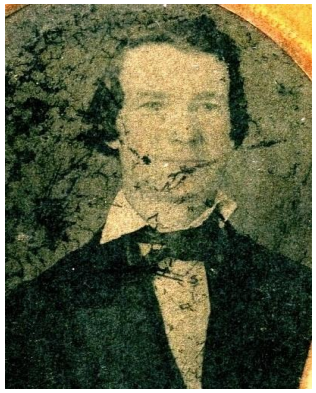
Historian William A. Link observed that, in 1912, Dr. Rankin was corresponding with Dr. C.W. Hunt of Brevard about public health concerns. (Both men had been educated at medical schools in Maryland.) They addressed several public health concerns, including sanitation issues, under-regulated midwifery, and quarantine issues.**

As a physician of 40 years, Dr. Hunt fought disease at the patient level. As a frequently published researcher, he improved patient care well beyond his region. And under his leadership as a long-serving County Health Official, Transylvania County would model some early health reforms that would later be implemented throughout the state.

* " A Blessing in Disguise: The Influenza Pandemic of 1918 and North Carolina's Medical and Public Health Communities"; David L. Cockrell; July, 1996)

** "Paradox of Southern Progressivism: 1880-1930"; William A. Link; 1992.

(The Rankin/Hunt correspondence is preserved at the North Carolina State Archives in Raleigh. State Board of Health Collection; File for Year 1912.)



Esley Hunt
(1817 – 1899)
of Johnson City, TN,
Father of Charles W. Hunt

Childhood Years

Charles Washington Hunt, born in Chapel Hill, NC, had an interesting, and unusual, childhood. During an era when many families stayed closed to their birth towns, Charles' family was often on the move.

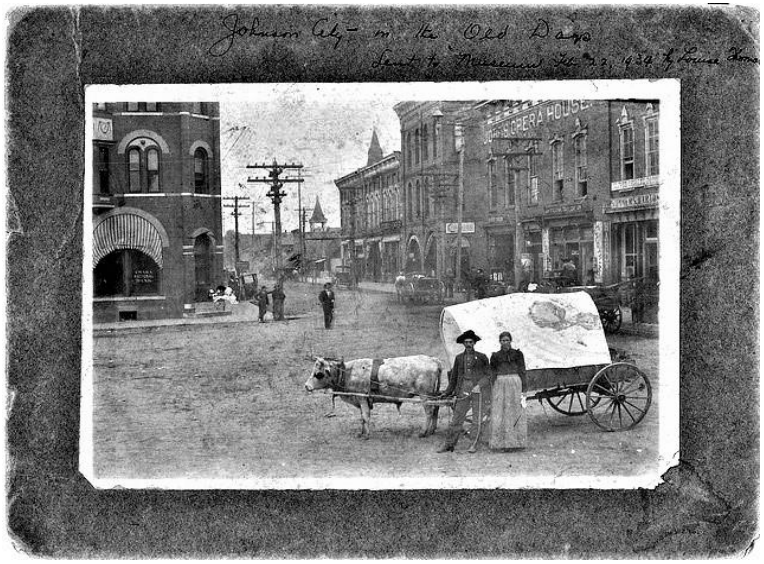
Charles' father, Esley Hunt, was descended from a prominent farming family near Johnson City, TN. Esley was one of the region's early professional photographers. He was the first studio photographer in Chapel Hill, NC, and also owned studios in Raleigh and Virginia. His work received numerous top awards in state competitions.

Charles' mother, Louisa Lutterloh Hunt, was descended from a prosperous farming family of Pittsboro, NC, near Chapel Hill. Her mother was from Wilmington, NC, and her brother, Mayor Thomas Snipes Lutterloh of Fayetteville, NC, owned a fleet of steamboats on the Cape Fear River.

With relatives located from Johnson City, TN, to Wilmington, NC, Charles may have been introduced early to North Carolina's mountain, piedmont and coastal regions.

By the late 1800's, the extended Lutterloh family of Chatham County already included many physicians. Charles would prepare for the medical profession rather than join his father as a professional photographer.

Louisa Lutterloh Hunt
(1822 – 1903)
of Pittsboro, NC, near Chapel Hill,
Mother of Charles W. Hunt



Left:
Johnson City,
Tennessee
(Circa 1880's)

Right:
Chapel Hill,
NC
(Circa Early
1900's)
Lithograph by
Richard
Rummell.

The choice of a medical school in Maryland was an interesting and certainly life-changing decision.

During the 1870's, North Carolina had only one medical school, the Edenborough Medical College in Robeson College, which operated from 1867 to 1877. The state's second medical school, at the University of North Carolina, would not open until 1879. (By that time, Charles was nearing the end of his program in Baltimore.)

Nearby states, however, did offer options. By the mid-1870's, both South Carolina and Virginia boasted well-established medical schools. For reasons lost over time, these were not chosen for Charles. Accompanied by a servant, or valet, he instead headed to Maryland to attend the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore.

His Uncle's Lutterloh Steamboat Line

Family lore holds that Charles Washington Hunt traveled through a swamp to attend his medical school "up North."

Dr. Hunt's mother, Louisa Lutterloh Hunt, was born in Chapel Hill near her home in Pittsboro, Chatham County, NC. According to the "Lutterloh Family Papers" archived at UNC - Chapel Hill, the Lutterloh family resided in Pittsboro and Fayetteville, NC. Louisa's brother and Charles' uncle, Capt. Thomas Snipes Lutterloh, left his childhood home in Pittsboro and settled in Fayetteville. By 1854, Capt. Lutterloh had purchased a steamboat which traveled the Cape Fear River between Fayetteville and the ocean port of Wilmington, NC. He eventually owned a large steamboat line and would serve as the first Municipal Mayor of Fayetteville. (Family correspondence shows that, even in his later years, Dr. Hunt continued to correspond with one of Thomas' sons, Herbert Lutterloh of Fayetteville.).

We know by family lore that Charles traveled through a swamp during the late 1870's to attend medical school, and we know that his uncle owned a steamboat that could get him to Wilmington, NC, and beyond. (Steamboating continued on the Cape Fear River until World War I.)

The "Dismal Swamp Canal" of NC

From Wilmington, Charles would have traveled through the Great Swamp Canal to Norfolk, VA, then on to his medical school in Baltimore. (The Dismal Swamp Canal allowed boats to avoid North Carolina's dangerous Outer Banks, known as the "Graveyard of the Atlantic.")

The river steamer "Cape Fear," shown above (circa 1875) docked at Fayetteville, NC. (Rare Book, Manuscript and Special Collections Library of Duke University). Capt. Lutterloh's steamboats were traveling the same river during the same era so they may have had a similar appearance.

The Dismal Swamp Canal is now part of the Great Dismal Swamp Wildlife Refuge and is used for recreational boating.

Charles Washington Hunt arrived in Baltimore, MD, in the late 1870's. It would have been a drastic transition for a young man from a rural state.

NC in the Late 1870's

The childhood years of Charles Washington Hunt, the 1860's and 1870's, were a transitional period of Western North Carolina's history. Historically, the state's eastern counties had been more economically and politically powerful than the newer western counties. Leaders of the eastern counties resisted proposals for public improvements outside of their own section.

By the eve of the Civil War, the first east/west railroad had finally reached the western section, allowing for the exchange of goods and visitors with the rest of the state. New railroads and textile mills allowed the western section to grow.

The Civil War years had a devastating effect on the state's economy but by 1877, when Reconstruction ended, the population in many parts of Western North Carolina was growing. Neither North Carolina, South Carolina nor Virginia, however, had any cities near the scale of Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore, circa 1870, from 'American Pictures' published by the Religious Tract Society, 1876.

Baltimore, Maryland in the Late 1870's

At the 1880 Census, Baltimore was the nation's sixth largest city, with a population of 332,313. By comparison, the largest cities in Charles' home region were much smaller. The largest cities in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia were, respectively, Wilmington (17,350), Charleston (49,984), and Richmond (63,600).

Baltimore's infrastructure was impressive. As a major port city, Baltimore received ships, steamboats and trains from many destinations. Architecture on a grand scale included the Basilica of the Assumption, America's first Roman Catholic cathedral, and the imposing City Hall. Large city parks graced the city.

In 1844, Samuel Morse had sent the nation's first telegraph from Washington, DC, to Baltimore. In 1879, Baltimore's first telephone exchange opened.

Professionally Advanced and Culturally Diverse

Maryland was a border state between the North and South, and Baltimore was professionally advanced and culturally diverse.

Baltimore was a major center for medical education. Its medical schools included the College of Medicine of Maryland, Washington Medical College, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Baltimore had a literary group called the Delphian Club. In 1849, Edgar Allen Poe had died in Baltimore. (Later, Scott Fitzgerald would live in both Baltimore and Asheville, NC.) Universities, colleges and female academies were in operation. A variety of newspapers presented differing political views and progressive social debates.

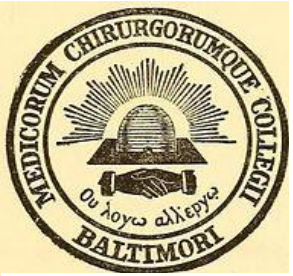
In 1858, the nation's first academy of music, Peabody Institute, opened there.

Even before the Civil War, Baltimore was home to many freedmen and so it had a thriving African-American community. Charles would have seen a number of successful African-American business and property owners. This early exposure may have moderated his racial views: Unlike many Southern doctors of his era, Dr. Hunt would later provide medical care to anyone – regardless of ethnicity.

In 1878, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore moved to the corner of Calvert and Saratoga Streets. Its building adjoined the Baltimore City Hospital.

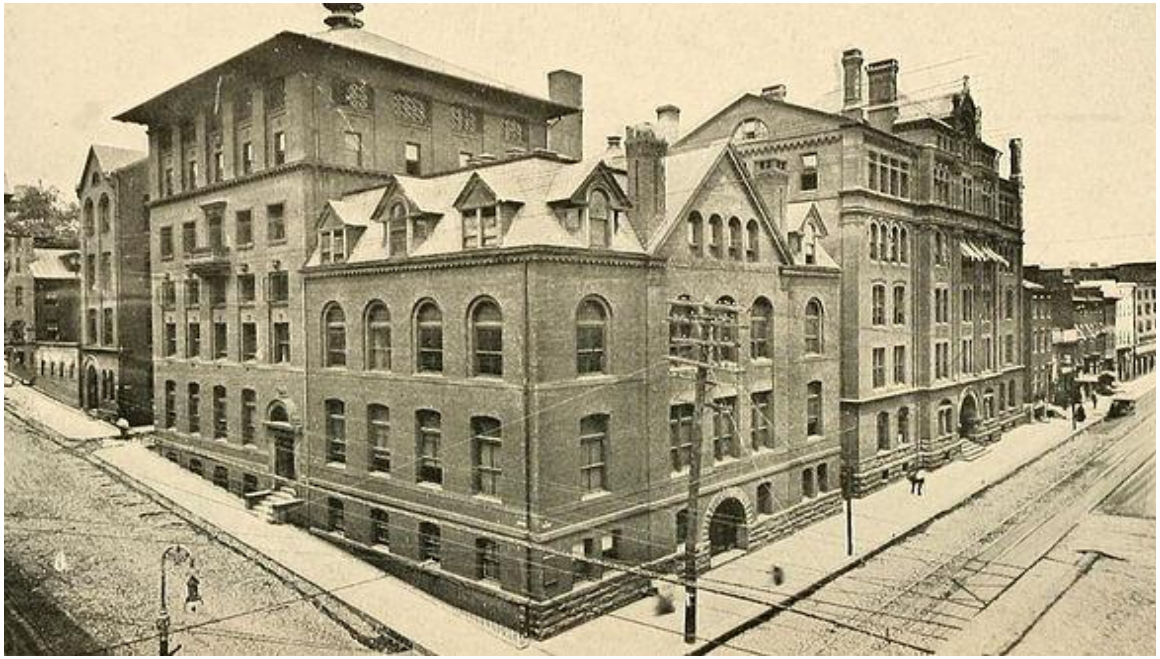
In 1880, at about age 26, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt graduated. (His graduation was recorded in the "Directory of Deceased American Physicians, 1804-1929 Edition").

In 1892, Dr. W. J. Wallis graduated from the same school and later practiced in Brevard, NC, as well.



Historical College Seal (Before Merger)

University of Maryland Current Seal (After Merger)



College of Physicians and Surgeons (Corner Building), Baltimore, Maryland (Undated Photograph)

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Maryland (Operated 1872 - 1915)

The College of Physicians and Surgeons was incorporated in 1872 with 43 students beginning classes that fall. In 1878, it had merged with Washington University School of Medicine. By 1880 the combined school could boast of an enrollment of 336 students from 23 states … All students were men.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore prided itself on the clinical advantages it was able to provide for students.

The Clinic, the school yearbook, lists four professional fraternities. Each sponsored a "smoker" for the students. The school sponsored a "College Night" at the theatre when most students attended. The YMCA was a strong presence on campus, helping incoming freshmen to find suitable housing, providing reading materials for the library, and offering weekly programs with speakers …

The College of Physicians and Surgeons merged with the Medical College of the University of Maryland in 1915.

After the merger with Washington University in 1878, College of Physicians and Surgeons moved to the Washington campus at the corner of Calvert and Saratoga streets. That building adjoined and was connected to the Baltimore City Hospital. The Maryland Women's Hospital was in the same block. The Maryland Lying-in Asylum at Lombard Street was connected by a covered walkway to the college building, so that students and staff could move from lecture halls to hospital wards without venturing outside.

In 1891, a new Baltimore City Hospital building was constructed next to the college building. Then in 1899 a new College Building was constructed in accordance with the "needs of the modern medical student." The ground floor contained the dispensary; the second floor contained two classrooms, two laboratories, and the library; the third had two amphitheaters and four laboratories; the fourth had an amphitheater seating four hundred with supporting clinical rooms.

The college had total medical control over City Hospital, Maternity Hospital, the Maryland Lying-in Asylum, the Hospital for the Colored Race, the Dispensary, and the Pasteur Department for the treatment of rabies. CP&S also used the Bay View Hospital and the Nursery and Child's Hospital, so that students had excellent opportunities for clinical experience.

"America's Lost Colleges" by Professor Paul Batesel, (Excerpts)

Settling in Brevard

Along with all the offerings of a large city, Baltimore would also have shown Charles the disadvantages of living in a congested area – crime, pollution, a higher cost of living, and occasional labor and political protests.

Upon graduating, he certainly wasted no time returning to North Carolina. What attracted young Dr. Hunt to Brevard in 1880? Brevard was a small mountain village, but as the county seat, it had potential for growth. His choice of Brevard may have resulted from a simple compromise. According to his death announcement by the Medical Society of the State of NC, "With the exception of a short time spent in Asheville, NC, and Greenville, SC, his life was passed in Brevard and Transylvania County." Dr. Hunt was known to have had family and friends in both Asheville and Greenville, and Brevard happened to be located midway.

Dr. Hunt did not procrastinate with his decision. During the same year as his college graduation, 1880, he bought 2.25 acres along West Probart Street (previously Poor Street) in Brevard, a beautiful mountain town in a county known for its stunning waterfalls. There he began a medical practice that would continue for forty-four years.

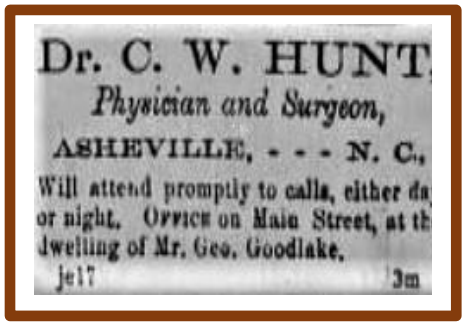
As it turned out, he chose wisely. After the Civil War, the county's resort community of Dunn's Rock continued to decline in population. After the collapse of Lake Toxaway's dam in 1916, that area declined as well. Brevard, however, continued to grow. By the 1920 Census, its population was 1658. Dr. Hunt witnessed in Brevard a population increase of 740%.

"Dr. Hunt was one of the old school's greatest representatives. He came to Brevard in 1880 and for 44 years has worked to help all who came - with a smile and a jest for everyone.

When Dr. Brevard came to Brevard, it was a primitive place. No railroads, all of the roads very bad and the country thinly populated. His practice took him afar into the country so for many years he traveled on horseback. In rainy summer, the roads were muddy, but in the winter, they were terrible. Dr. Hunt returned from his long rides so splashed with mud that its removal from his garment appeared an impossibility. When such splashing occurred every day, it was very difficult for him to look like a 'neatly' professional man. In course of time, he was able to use a buggy for most of his work.

Often, he rode 25 miles into the Balsam or other mountains to succor some injured man or sick person, and let me tell you, my friends, that kind of practice did not mean money. It was done for humanity's sake and to relieve suffering. "

From "In Memoriam: Dr. C. W. Hunt" by "One Who Knew"


Dr. C. W. HUNT
Physician and Surgeon,
ASHEVILLE, - - - N. C.,
Will attend promptly to calls, either da
or night. Office on Main Street, at th
dwelling of Mr. Geo. Goodlake.
je17 3m

This ad appeared in the 6-24-1880 edition of "The Asheville Weekly Citizen." Dr. Hunt's decision to leave Asheville for Brevard would, over time, accelerate the development of Transylvania County.

W. Main Street in Brevard (Circa 1886). When Dr. Hunt arrived in 1880, Brevard was small. The 1880 Census found 5340 persons in Transylvania County but only 223 in Brevard.

366 NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY SOCIETY.

Name and Address	*Licensed*	*Joined State Society*
President, C. W. Hunt, Brevard P. & S., Balto., 1880.	1880	1903
Secretary, E. S. English, Brevard Univ. of the South, 1901.	1902	1902
Cheatham, Goode, Brevard N. C. Med. Coll., 1895.	1895	1896
King, M. N., Brevard Ga. Coll. Eclec. Med. & Surg., 1881.	1898	....
Lyday, A. E., Penroes Tenn. Med. Coll., 1891.	1909	1900
Lyday, C. E., Rosman Atlanta Med. Coll., 1910.	1911	1911
Wallis, W. J., Brevard P. & S., Balto., 1892.	1892	1903

From 'Transactions," NC Medical Society, 1914.

This shows that, as of 1914, Dr. Hunt was the most experienced doctor working in Transylvania County.

This article was presented in "Medical Council" (Vol. 25; 1920), a medical journal that was based in Philadelphia and had a national distribution.

Typhoid fever, now rare, is spread through direct contact with infected people or by consumption of contaminated food or water.

During the early 1900's, typhoid epidemics would sometimes cause tens of thousands of deaths in a single year. Although a vaccine was developed in 1911, an antibiotic treatment would not become available until 1948.

Proper and timely differentiation between typhoid fever and gastric fever was critical. Dr. Hunt noted that gastric fever was "not in the slightest degree contagious." His advice may have prevented many sufferers of gastric fever from incorrect diagnoses and unnecessary isolation.

"Typhoid Mary"

The case of Typhoid Mary sparked a public health debate in early 1900's New York, and her legacy continues to be discussed to this day. Mary Mallon was an Irish cook who inadvertently infected multiple people with typhoid fever and was later placed in isolated quarantine for over 20 years of her life.

Typhoid fever is caused by a strain of Salmonella bacteria, resulting in high fever, abdominal pain and loss of appetite. Mary was a carrier of typhoid, meaning she appeared healthy but continued to carry the bacteria in her body. During that time, typhoid had no cure and was sometimes fatal. Mary is thought to have caused over seven outbreaks, 50 infections and three fatalities over a period of 15 years.

Mary was an Irish immigrant to the U.S., later establishing herself as a cook for wealthy families in the New York City area. She was skilled at her job, but she was unfortunately also skilled at something else: passing on typhoid to the unsuspecting families she worked for. Typhoid is often spread by eating or drinking foods that have been handled by someone infected with the feces-shed bacteria. In Mary's case, it was her poor hygiene that allowed her to spread the disease. However, Mary was unaware of her health status, as she had never contracted typhoid before. She would accept new employment with a family, and, when the majority of the household fell ill, she moved on to another family.

In 1907, an epidemiologist finally traced an outbreak to Mary. She was repeatedly quarantined until her death in 1938.

Typhoid Mary, as she became known, is important to the history of medicine and public health. The concept of a healthy individual carrying a disease was completely novel at the time. The public became fascinated with her, and many negative articles and illustrations were published. Her subsequent isolation has inspired debate about the issue of sacrificing an individual's liberties for the common good.

(Adapted from a 2017 online article by "Passport Health" of Baltimore, MD.)

The Differential Diagnosis Between Typhoid Fever and Gastric Fever.

By Dr. C. W. Hunt,
Brevard, N. C.

Some physicians confuse gastric fever, which usually means an elevation of temperature plus gastro-intestinal disturbance, with true typhoid fever, the disease caused by the typhosus bacillus. The practical differentiation of these two entities is thoroughly discussed in this paper.—Editor.

THE great confusion of terms, resulting from the indiscriminate manner in which the term "Typhoid" is applied by some practitioners to any and all diseases in which fever is at all pronounced, prompted me to write this paper. I shall not attempt to draw a complete picture of the disease above mentioned, nor touch upon the pathology or post-mortem appearances of either disease; but will only aim to make a simple sketch of the essential features, such as become manifest to the ordinary medical observer in every day work.

I wish to refer, first to a few of the prominent and characteristic symptoms of the fever known as typhoid or enteric fever, thereby showing *the wide difference* between the symptomatology of the two entirely seperate and distinct diseases, according to my experience and observation for years, since 1880.

The first great duty of the physician to himself and his patient is a careful and pains-taking examination and the making of a differential diagnosis, in all diseases, as it is the first and ofttimes vital step in the path of proper treatment.

Characteristics of Typhoid Fever.

As regards some of the essential characteristics of typhoid fever, plain to every observer allow me to mention the following, as being indorsed by the best medical teachers and writers of the age:

In the first place it is conceded by all that typhoid fever *does not originate de novo;* that it must have the typhoid germ, else it cannot be typhoid fever. An individual must receive the bacillus from somewhere, else he can never have or "run into" typhoid fever.

A few of the symptoms of a *genuine* case of typhoid fever, in contradistinction to those of gastric fever, are these: "Approaches slowly; debility, want of appetite, bronchial cough, bleeding at the nose are almost pathnomoic symptoms. Tympanites (or swelling of the belly), about the end of the *first* week, diarrhoea about the same time, rose colored lenticular spots ("taches rouges") disappearing on pressure, generally few in number, on the abdomen, towads the end of the *second* week: tenderness on pressure in the right ileac region, with gurgling is invariably present.

The duration of the fever in typhoid is from three to six weeks, sometimes twelve weeks. One month may be considered about the average time from taking the bed to leaving it convalescent.

Typhoid fever cannot be aborted, arrested or broken up in its course.

The temperature as shown by the thermometer is a pretty certain guide and should be made a special study, and the thermometer if properly read, will usually say: "typhoid fever," or "no typhoid fever."

The best writers say that "in typhoid fever the rise in temperature from 98½ degrees (the normal temperature) is gradual during the first four or five days, reaching about 104 degrees on the evening of the fourth day.

"An attack of disease then in which before, or on the second day, the heat in the axilla or in the mouth, is as high as 104 degrees is apparently not typhoid fever; and the same exclusion applies if, from the fourth to the eleventh day, the temperature falls below 103 degrees. Moreover the bowels are very susceptible to the action of purgatives and movements are frequent from the very first.

"Different ages may be affected by typhoid. It is rarest in old age, not frequent in children, most frequent between fifteen and thirty years of life. Few have it under ten and over forty, almost none beyond fifty. It scarcely ever occurs the second time in the same person."

Gastric Fever.

In the mountains of North Carolina, at an altitude of 2200, 2300 and 2500 feet, and in a latitude where the extremes of summer's heat and winter's cold are alike unknown we have a *non-contagious* form of fever that is *endemic* in character.

This fever is essentially a gastric fever, a continued fever marked (in the majority of those affected) by very abrupt invasion, chilliness, rigors, headaches of greater or less intensity, frequently great nausea, and in some cases vomiting.

"Jaundice" is, as a rule, present, very pronounced in a large percentage of the cases. *Epigastric tenderness* is almost always present, coming on the first, second, or third day differing in severity in different cases, and only lasting, as a rule, a few days after treatment is commenced.

After describing the two fever types, Dr. Hunt differentiated the diseases by very specific symptoms: tongue appearance, exhaustion, delirium, gastro-intestinal tract, skin pallor and temperature, etc.

He mentioned that he had diagnosed and treated these conditions for thirty years and then provided the disease prognoses below.

Prognosis.

The prognosis in gastric fever is comparatively favorable. During my practice here of many years I have treated a great many cases, some years only a few, other years a great many, and have never lost a genuine uncomplicated case. During that time I have lost three to six well developed cases of this disease; but these unfavorable terminations were due to severe complications of a fatal nature; complications which were accidental, belonging neither as symptoms nor as sequelæ to the disease.

The above statement as to prognosis would stamp this disease as separate and distinct from typhoid, as no physician could show or claim such favorable statistics in typhoid. Notwithstanding the above, I can easily imagine that gastric fever, uncomplicated, could terminate fatally, possibly because of improper treatment, or diet, peculiarities of constitution, or a very severe form of the disease. Just as readily as a person might have a mild or severe case of typhoid which would terminate in recovery, so on the other hand one might have a severe uncomplicated case of gastric fever which would terminate fatally.

As the editor noted, Dr. Hunt's differentiation of typhoid and gastric fevers was thorough. But to be made a practical tool for other physicians' quick reference, a concise model was needed. He accomplished that by creating the chart below.

Recapitulation of Characteristics for Differential Diagnosis.

Typhoid Fever.	***Gastric Fever.***
1—It approaches slowly.	1—It approaches, as a rule, rapidly.
2—The temperature often does not reach its highest point before the fourth day; never reaches 104 before the fourth day.	2—The temperature does reach its highest point before the fourth, and sometimes by the first or second day; often 104 on the second day.
3—May have a bronchial cough.	3—Does not have a bronchial cough.
4—Has a great tendency to bleed at the nose.	4—Has very little such tendency.
5—Usually has tympanites.	5—Does not have tympanites.
6—Has loose stools and diarrhœa or constipation.	6—Bowels constipated, as a rule.
7—Has rose-colored spots on stomach.	7—Never has rose-colored spots on stomach.
8—Has tenderness on pressure and at times gurgling in the right iliac region.	8—Has no such signs.
9—Tongue characteristic.	9—Has a tongue entirely different from typhoid.
10—Duration of fever from three to six weeks, average—four weeks.	10—Duration of fever three days to three weeks; average, nine days.
11—Widal reaction positive.	11—Negative.
12—Feebly contagious from person to person, and actively so from contaminated water.	12—Not in the slightest degree contagious.
13—Cannot be arrested or aborted.	13—Can very often be arrested or aborted.
14—Temperature rises gradually from day to day.	14—Temperature, as a rule, rises rapidly and suddenly.
15—Low muttering delirium frequent.	15—Does not have low muttering delirium, as a rule.
16—Causes great destruction of nerve vitality.	16—Does not, as a rule.
17—Numerous and ofttimes serious sequelæ result.	17—No such sequelæ.
18—No chills and rigors in the history of the symptoms.	18—Often chills and rigors present at the commencement of the disease.

HOW I TREAT DYSENTERY, ENTERO-COLITIS, AND OTHER DIARRHEAS

Elimination.—My experience enables me to speak "authoritatively": Clean out, clean up, and keep clean.

Intestinal antisepsis should be strictly practiced; sanitation strictly enforced, as to premises, dwellings, and room; patient's room kept quiet, cool, and well ventilated; company and all other disturbing influences avoided; complete rest, both physical and mental, enforced; patient's body kept scrupulously clean; excreta disinfected and buried or poured into a good sewer, or, best of all, burned; flies not allowed to enter the house, especially the sick-room. The diet is all-important; see to it that your favorite diet list is strictly adhered to. Sweet milk in every form, whether scalded, boiled or peptonized, is to be avoided. Only albumen-water, white of egg in water, is allowed for the first twenty-four or forty-eight hours. Water should be drank frequently, hot water liberally is good. Give parched-flour gruel, rice-gruel, broth or soup of chicken, mutton or beef or beef-extract, when these do not prove too laxative; also buttermilk and liquid peptonoids. Squirrel extract, made the same as beef-extract, is best of all, and especially good for children suffering from colitis; I have employed it for years. Overfeeding is to be strictly avoided.

Nutritive applications.—Fresh unsalted butter rubbed well into the skin, three times every twenty-four hours, all that the skin will absorb, or else pure hog's lard or olive-oil, is fine for emaciated babies and children. Pure corn-whisky externally applied (not given internally) is often a lifesaver, by stimulating and supporting the vitality. This is true notwithstanding the assertion heard, that whisky never acts as a nourishment or stimulant, but always depresses and poisons. Warm the whisky and rub into the skin of the trunk and legs. A good way for babies and young children is, to saturate soft pieces of cloth with the whisky and place them under each arm; this affording a gradual and continuous absorption. For an adult, one or two tablespoonfuls may thus be applied every one, two or three hours; for children, in proportion. Gauge the amount, frequently applied, so as to steady the pulse and to support the system, avoiding overstimulation. When needed, use the whisky freely in this manner.

I have in mind the case of colitis of long standing, in a child two years old. This baby was very much emaciated and had not been able to take food for some time. I continued these whisky-rubs for weeks, which kept life and strength in the child when so weak, often, that the pulse and respiration would cease, and at times I was forced to resort to artificial respiration. The child now is a grown woman.

Never give up, but work, work, work.

Another child had a catarrhal condition of the bowels. This child, after growing very thin and weak, ceased to take nourishment in any form, and for four weeks food did not enter its mouth. We kept this little girl alive during all this time by means of the applications of whisky. It is needless to cite other cases. While the whisky will nourish and stimulate, it will not keep up the bodily warmth; hence, hot-water-bags or similar devices must be kept near the patient.

Tympanitic distention and pain of the abdomen.—Two or three times daily rub over the bowels a mixture of oil of turpentine, camphor, and lard; also keep applied a hot peach-leaf poultice. This is especially good for children.

While the fever is active, sponge the body frequently with a solution of epsom salt.

For exhaustion, nutritive enemas are more likely to be retained by adults. Antiseptic and astringent enemas and bowel flushings prove of great service, but overdistention of bowel must be avoided. Antiseptic and healing enemas, as of oil of turpentine in olive-oil, and retained, may be necessary. For the gas, pains, and so on, give enemas or tincture of asafetida, oil of turpentine, of kerosene.

This article was presented in the "American Journal of Clinical Medicine" (Vol.23, Issue 8; 1916), a medical journal that was based in Chicago and had a national distribution.

Like typhoid fever, dysentery can also be caused by poor sanitation. Given his research on both, it is understandable that Dr. Hunt was so focused on improving sanitation to prevent these often-fatal diseases.

Consultations.—To help the patient and aid the regular physician in charge, when needed or desired, call in a real doctor, one who is acquainted with his medicines and who believes in them. Avoid the self-constituted "stomach-specialist" who does not believe in medicine. If a "stomach-specialist" is desired, get one who not only believes in proper diet, but one who also believes in medicine and knows how to use it. Generally the so-called stomach specialist voices the now obsolete cry, "I do not believe in medicine"—a confession that he knows nothing about medicine. He then proceeds to discuss what he thinks he knows about the germ- and the diet-theories, with all of which the physician in charge is perfectly familiar. This wise guy persists in discussing the all-curative power of diet—his formula, of course—in opposition to the medicinal treatment. He does not know of or advise a single remedy for the relief of anyone of the acute symptoms, though he calls himself a doctor; crying diet, diet, when the child cannot eat, when the agonized father appeals to him to relieve the sinking pulse, the burning fever or threatened convulsion, while the heartbroken mother extends her arms as if to hold the little sufferer yet awhile longer with her, while praying with all her soul for the return of the lifetide to the little one.

C. W. Hunt.

Brevard, N. C.

YOUR CHILDREN

The Medical Examination of the School Children—What Does It Mean?

It means a step forward in the science of preventative medicines. We all know that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." One doctor can prevent more disease in this county than a dozen doctors can cure after it is developed. It It means the discovery of the commencement of diseased conditions in the children, their prevention and cure. It means that the future physical development of the child is assured, a necessary foundation of health upon which to build mental improvement.

Yes, I know that you are able to help yourself, that you send promptly for a doctor when a member of your family is sick, but at that time no one thinks to have the children examined; all are busy with the sick one, so you do not find out that because one child is droop-shouldered that lungs are cramped and congested, and progressing towards a serious disease, or that a child was nearly blind in one eye, or with eyes so weak that proper study at school was impossible, or that the tonsils were so large that the child was in danger of suffocation, from various diseases that might come along, or that one of the children had adenoids that would effect the health and speech.

Oh, I hear some say, exactly that which has been said to me during an examination, "Doctor, I do not believe in these examinations; we never had them before and we got along." Yes, but how have you been getting along? Your children have attended school with the handicap, from weak eyes, diseased ears, enlarged tonsils, adenoids, weak lungs, a mouth full of decayed teeth, poisonous from decay. Yes, you have been getting along and doing the best you could and the best that you knew at the time, but now the State wishes to aid you in preserving the health of your children. Why? Because they are also the children of the State, their future development and health is the richest asset possessed by the good old State of North Carolina.

Co-operate with your medical examiner, send children promptly to be examined, and then when prescribed by your examiner, send the children to a specialist for an operation, or to have glasses fitted. If several will get ready to go at one time and will notify me I will get reduced rates, and if any are unable to pay for the treatment, I will try to get the county to do so if desired.

In my examination I have found a surprising number of nice bright children affected with the above mentioned diseases and conditions.

Do not forget to have Dr. McKinney to fix your children's teeth; call on him at any time, or better see or write to him and make an appointment when to send the children; this treatment costs you nothing. As stated before, I obtained funds from our County Commissioners for this purpose.

North Carolina's First Subsidized Dental Care for Children Introduced in Transylvania County

We see here an example of Dr. Hunt's compassion for the people of his home county.

As indicated below, **Dr. Hunt arranged subsidized dental care for the children of Transylvania County – when no such service was being provided in any of the state's other 99 counties.**

In the article shown left, from the "Brevard News" of June 21, 1918, Dr. Hunt carefully presented the new medical services in a manner that logically addressed anticipated objections, while showing sensitivity toward parents' pride and reluctance to seek public assistance.

Dr. Hunt and Transylvania County were modeling progressive health care solutions for the state.

TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Dr. Cooper: I will say for Transylvania County that their commissioners have already made an appropriation for free dental work for school children. The dentist is at work. That is the first example in the State. I had a letter from Dr. Hunt, *in lieu* of a formal report, stating this fact. Dr. Hunt is an elderly man, but is a very progressive and capable health officer.

"Transactions of the NC Health Officers"
1918 – 8th Annual Session - Raleigh, NC

Another very important matter get your efficient Superintendent o Schools to establish a system o physical culture in each and ever school in the county; this would ad very much to the health and develop ment of the children.

Yours truly,
C. W. Hunt.

A Note on Dr. Hunt's Published Medical Research: Many of Dr. Hunt's articles were originally published from 1897 to 1919 in the "Charlotte Medical Journal," under the name of "C.W. Hunt of Brevard, NC."

Public Education First

In 1916, North Carolina was the first Southern state to successfully implement a full-scale intensive rural health program. That progressive program would include two initiatives that Dr. C.W. Hunt had discussed with Dr. Watson Smith Rankin four years earlier: infant hygiene (sanitation), and quarantine usage.

This newspaper article by Dr. Hunt, a public education effort reprinted at the recommendation of the NC State Board of Health, showed Dr. Hunt's influence outside of his home county.

(The copy shown here, published in "The Robesonian" was archived by the Library of Congress.)

In this article, which was published on August 18, 1918, Dr. Hunt strongly advocated the use of quarantines, which historically had seldom been enforced.

One month later, on Sept. 19, 1918, the state's first reported case of a flu pandemic occurred in Wilmington. Transylvania would soon model for the rest of the state what a quarantine could accomplish during a public health crisis.

A HEALTH ALPHABET

The following "Health Alphabet" was prepared by Dr. C. W. Hunt, health officer of Brevard and Transylvania county. It is passed along by the State Board of Health because of its attractiveness.

A—Avoid all excess in diet, exer-

Legal Enforcement If Necessary

In 1912, Dr. Hunt ordered the end of unsanitary practices in a mill village. Specifically, he ordered, "the inauguration of a system of sanitary policing, garbage disposal, and the replacement of open, unsanitary privies with sanitary privies."

When the mill did not comply, Dr. Hunt and the County Board of Health requested legal advice from Raleigh. The State's support on the matter was decisive: "Relative to the situation in Transylvania County, I beg to say that the County Superintendent of Health and the County Board of Health are within their authority in declaring the conditions named as a nuisance. The failure of the owners of the property, after due notice, to abate the nuisance … would make them guilty of a misdemeanor." T.W. Bickett, Attorney General ("Biennial Report"' Vol. 14; NC State Board of Health; 1913)

As early as 1912, Dr. Hunt and the County Board of Health, sought to criminalize non-compliance with public health directives. This precedent would later support their fight against pandemics.

B—Be temperate in all things, save the human machine.

C—Care, worry and sorrow, put off 'till tomorrow.

D—Develop the growing body to its fullest capacity.

E—Every effort should be made to prevent preventable diseases.

F—Fevers can be prevented by sanitation and inoculation.

G—Good food, good air, good water and good habits spell good health.

H—Heat or cold in excess are injurious to health.

I—Insist upon the co-operation of all to preserve the public health.

J—Joyously welcome all laws to preserve the public health.

K—Knowledge of and obedience to the laws of health are vital necessities.

L—Learn the many ways in which contagious diseases are spread so as to prevent this calamity.

M—Melancholy, fear, envy, anger, malice and all other depraved passions are injurious to health.

N—Nerves must be controlled and guided along healthful lines.

O—Old-time slip-shod methods of combating disease must be discarded.

P—Patience, perseverance, publicity and quarantine prevent many deadly diseases.

Q—Quarantine is an untold blessing to all and an honor to those who observe it.

R—Report all contagious diseases promptly, reach out a helping hand to your neighbor to prevent disease.

S—Strive to do unto others to preserve their health, as you would have them to do unto you.

T—Temporize not with the deadly, insanitary privies, filthy hog pens and premises.

U—Under all circumstances keep the teeth clean and in repair, chew your food well.

V—Vaccination is harmless and will prevent the loathsome and disfiguring smallpox. "Verily, verily, I say unto you," an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

W—Watch for the first appearance of disease and prevent its spread.

X—Xmas will come to you more often if you observe the laws of health.

Y—Youth, health and life can be preserved by obeying the laws of health.

Z—Zeal for sanitation, quarantine and all disease prevention should mark your path.

A County Health Officer had to obtain the cooperation of many, including doctors, local politicians, teachers, parents, school boards, etc. He made demands on these parties without offering compensation for their services.

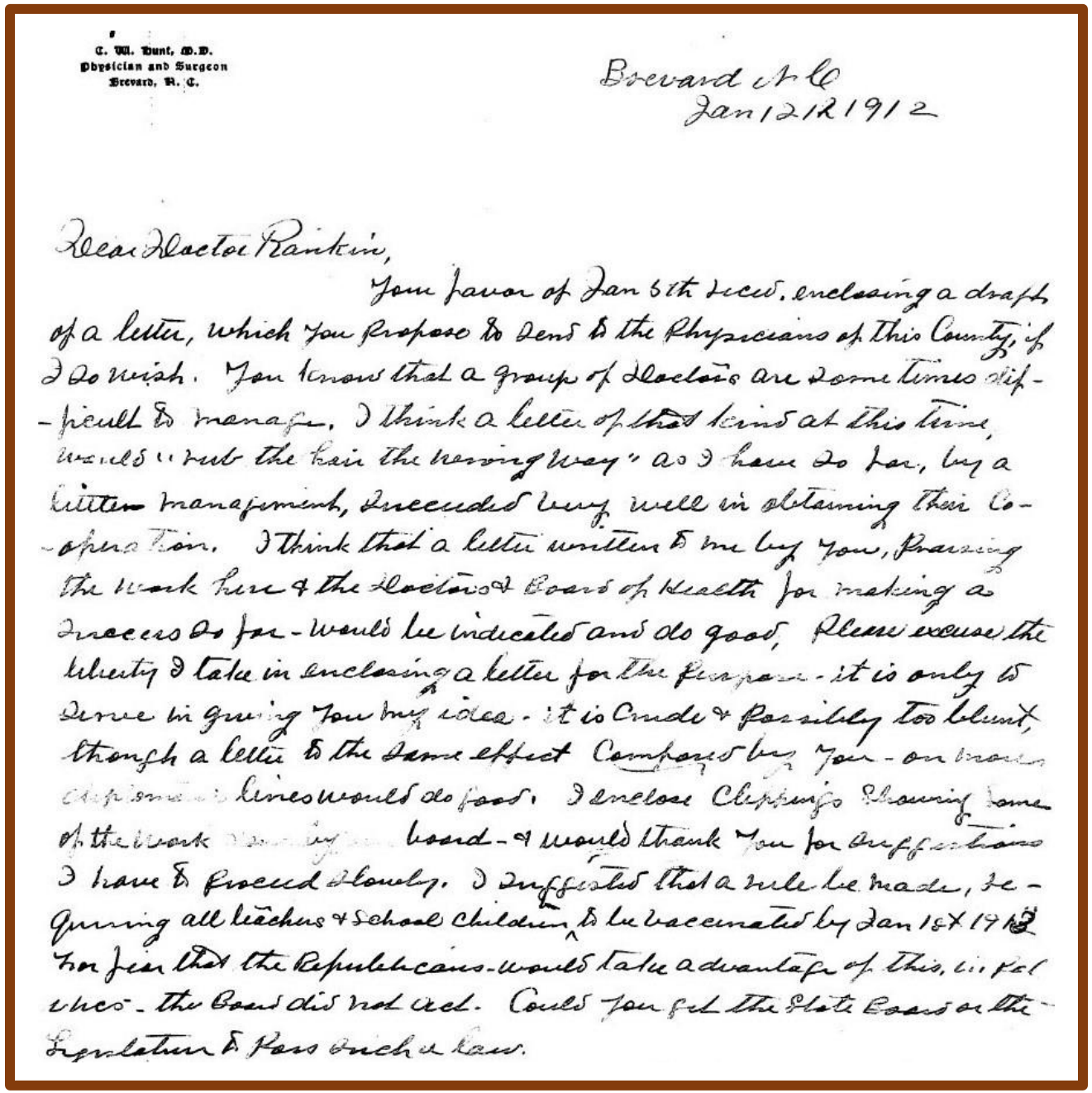
Dr. Hunt corresponded often with Dr. Rankin, the State Secretary of Health. Here is a sample letter (State Archives of NC in Raleigh: "State Board of Health Box - 1912"). His remarks noted the challenges encountered while performing his duties:

"You know that a group of doctors are sometimes difficult to manage." Any leader can sympathize with the challenge of motivating others. For doctors, preventing illness was usually less profitable than treating it. A doctor might be paid for one visit to administer a flu vaccination, but would be paid for multiple visits if a patient actually contracted the flu.

"I think a letter written to me by you, praising the work here & the doctors & Board of Health for making a success so far, would be indicated and do good." He understood the power of praise.

"I have to proceed slowly. I suggested that a rule be made, requiring all teachers and school children to be vaccinated by January 18, 1918. I fear that the Republicans would take advantage of this." Today, vaccinations are considered a normal part of life. At that time, when they were new to many, there may have been sufficient resistance to affect local politics.

"Could you get the State Board or the Legislature to pass such a law?" Perhaps the State was, for political reasons, wary of passing legislation it might find difficult to enforce or to fund. Locally, new state requirements on the counties were likely resented as unfunded mandates.



C. W. Hunt, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon
Brevard, N. C.

Brevard N C
Jan 12 1912

Dear Doctor Rankin,

Your favor of Jan 5th recd. enclosing a draft of a letter, which you propose to send to the Physicians of this County, if I so wish. You know that a group of Doctors are some times difficult to manage. I think a letter of that kind at this time, would "rub the hair the wrong way" as I have so far, by a little management, succeeded very well in obtaining their Co-operation. I think that a letter written to me by you, praising the work here & the Doctors & Board of Health for making a success so far - would be indicated and do good. Please excuse the liberty I take in enclosing a letter for the purpose - it is only to serve in giving you my idea - it is crude & possibly too blunt, though a letter to the same effect composed by you - on more diplomatic lines would do good. I enclose clippings showing some of the work [illegible] board - & would thank you for suggestions I have to proceed slowly. I suggested that a rule be made, requiring all teachers & school children to be vaccinated by Jan 18th 1918 For fear that the Republicans would take advantage of this, in pol ics - the Board did not act. Could you get the State Board or the Legislature to pass such a law.

(Continued from Previous Page)

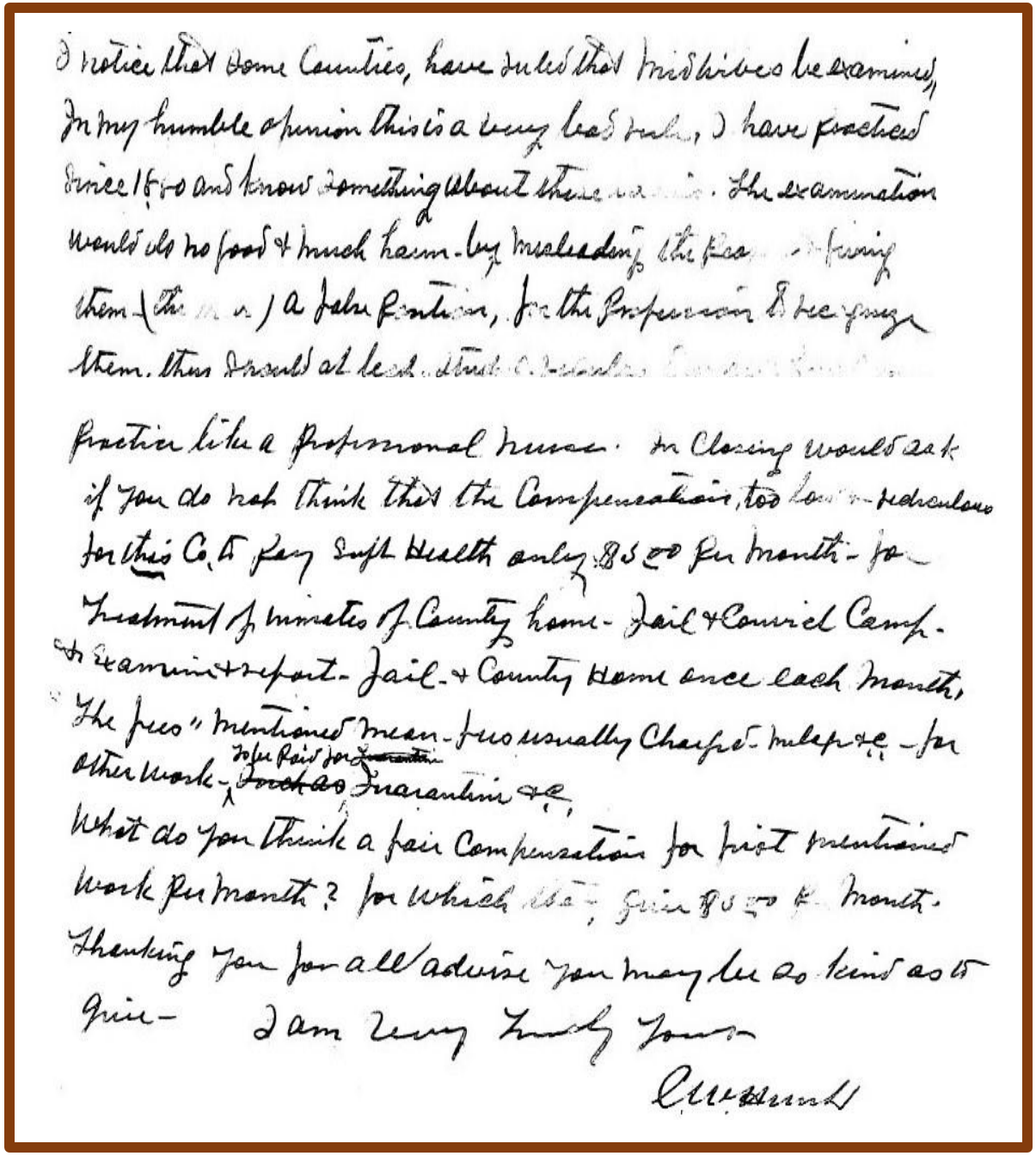
"I notice that some counties have ruled that midwives be examined. In my humble opinion, this is a very bad rule. I have practiced since 1880 and know something about these ladies. The examination would do no good and much harm – by misleading the people… For the profession… they should at least study a regular course & have some practice like a professional nurse." During this era, many doctors resented competing with midwives who lacked formal training and provided unsanitary services – often causing preventable fatalities.

"In closing would ask if you do not think that the compensation too low and ridiculous for <u>this</u> county to pay only $5.00 per month for treatment of inmates of county home, jail and convict camp, and examiner report."
Dr. Hunt's use of the word "ridiculous" clearly indicated his view of his compensation!

The many challenges of implementing state health reforms in rural areas were daunting. The 1918 edition of "Transactions of the NC Health Officers" stated:

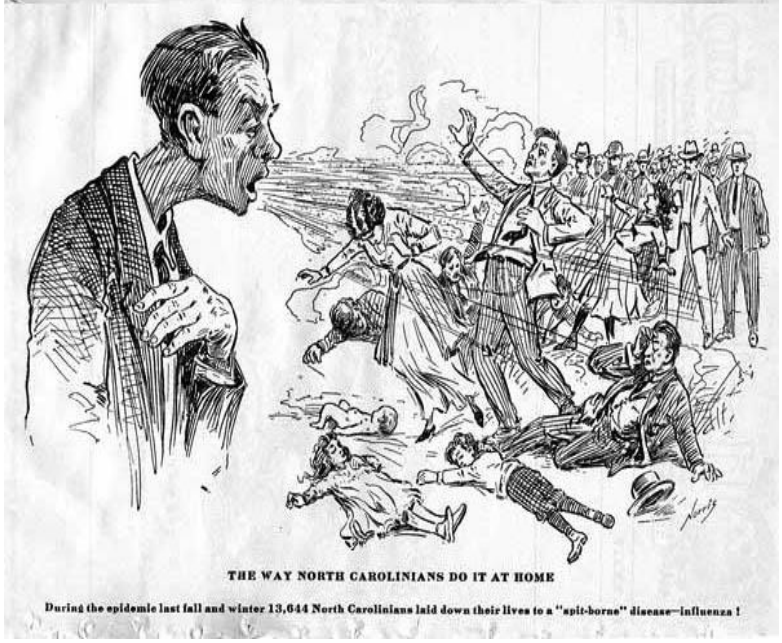
> "In attacking the county health problem, we must do so with the proper perspective. We must draw a sharp distinction between rural and municipal conditions. In a city of 30,000, the area covered is perhaps ten to fifteen square miles, as compared to 600 in a county of similar population. While disease incidence in the latter is lessened somewhat by less personal contact, the administrative difficulties are multiplied enormously by the area over which the health officer must work. Bad or impassable roads, also, during certain months in the year are important obstacles. In addition, rural people are not so accustomed to rules and regulations, and are therefore, harder to control. Furthermore, the rural health officer is lone-handed in the average county, without sanitary inspectors, policemen, and nurses at his beck and call. Therefore, rural health administration is in a class by itself."

Dr. Hunt certainly encountered these kinds of obstacles in Transylvania County.


I notice that some Counties, have ruled that midwives be examined,
In my humble opinion this is a very bad rule, I have practiced
since 1880 and know something about these [illegible]. The examination
would do no good & much harm - by misleading the [illegible] giving
them (the [illegible]) a false position, for the Profession to recognize
them. thus should at least study a regular [illegible]
practice like a professional nurse. In Closing would ask
if you do not think that the Compensation, too low & ridiculous
for this Co. to pay Supt Health only $5.00 per month - for
Treatment of inmates of County home - Jail & Convict Camp -
& Examine & report - Jail - & County Home once each month,
The fees" mentioned mean - fees usually Charged - mileage &c. - for
other work - To be Paid for ~~Such as~~ Quarantine &c.
What do you think a fair Compensation for first mentioned
work per month? for which [illegible] give $5.00 per month.
Thanking you for all advise you may be so kind as to
give - I am very truly Yours
C. W. Hunt

THE WAY THE GERMANS DID IT AT CHATEAU-THIERRY

During the recent war approximately 1000 men from North Carolina were killed in battle.



THE WAY NORTH CAROLINIANS DO IT AT HOME

During the epidemic last fall and winter 13,644 North Carolinians laid down their lives to a "spit-borne" disease—influenza !

The Challenge of His Career:

Dr. Hunt, County Health Supervisor, Led an Aggressive Assault Against the "THE BLUE DEATH" FLU PANDEMIC of 1918 / 1919

Transylvania County Provided State with an Early, Successful Model of Legal Quarantine – Saving Many Lives

The Flu Pandemic of 1918/1919 was one of the deadliest natural disasters in human history, with worldwide mortality estimated to have been between 500 and 100 million. Most influenza outbreaks disproportionately kill juvenile, elderly, or weakened patients; in contrast, the 1918 /1919 pandemic predominantly killed previously healthy young adults by over-stimulating their stronger immune systems.

During World War I, about 1000 North Carolinians lost their lives. During that same period, this flu pandemic killed more than 13,000 North Carolinians.

Despite the large loss of life, North Carolina's total population increased by 16% from 1910 to 1920. During that same period, the population of Transylvania County increased by 29.45% – nearly double the state's average rate. The aggressive use of progressive public health measures in Transylvania County during the deadly flu pandemic spared the lives of some young adults, contributing to the county's rapid post-pandemic growth.

In Transylvania County, when the protection of the public's health called for a seasoned and determined leader, Dr. Hunt stepped forward. During the Flu Pandemic of 1918 / 1919, he successfully supervised an early and strict quarantine – publicly announcing that it would be legally enforced (criminalizing non-compliance). In contrast, Asheville and Buncombe County declared a voluntary, rather than legal quarantine; their flu-related death rate during 1918 and 1919 was much higher.

Before this pandemic, legally enforced quarantines and public health education were rarely used in North Carolina. Afterwards, the progressive policies modeled by Transylvania County would become common across the state. Transylvania was very fortunate to have had an experienced County Health Officer who was willing to use every tool at his disposal to fight the greatest battle of his professional career.

Fighting the "Blue Death"

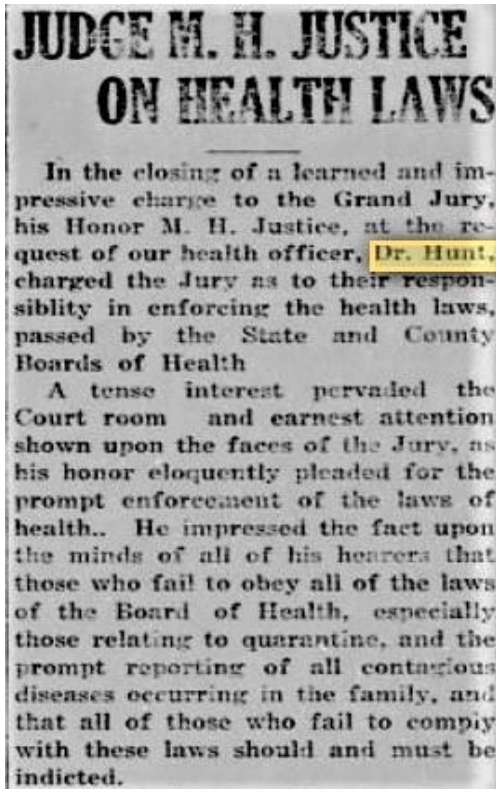
The "Blue Death," caused by an unknown strain, often had a grim prognosis. The new type of flu struck fast, causing two or three days of high fever, often leading to death. The lungs of victims filled with fluid and their skin turned a dark blue, as their respiratory system failed and their tissue was starved for oxygen. In many cases, less than 48 hours passed between the first sneeze and the last breath. *

In North Carolina, this flu strain first appeared in Wilmington and quickly spread westward along the rail lines. Soldiers in crowded training camps were especially vulnerable. At the railroad station that served Camp Greene near Charlotte, coffins were stacked from floor to ceiling, taking home the bodies of young soldiers who never saw the war. *

At first glance, Transylvania County's lower death rate made little sense. It shared a large border with South Carolina, the state with the pandemic's highest death rate. It had a railroad – a primary path of flu transmission. As a resort destination, it received guests from around the nation. And it had no hospital. The legally enforced quarantine, started early and strictly enforced, along with a steady stream of health education in the local paper by Dr. Hunt, appear to have been very successful in Transylvania County.

* Adapted, in part, from "NC and the "Blue Death: The Flu Epidemic of 1918; Harry McKown; "This Month in North Carolina History"; Oct. 2008. (Provided by Univ. of North Carolina Libraries/ Southern Historical Collection.)

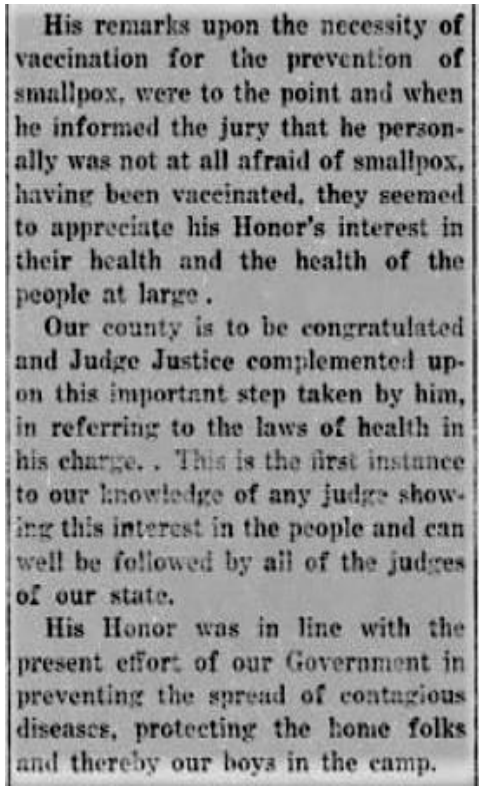
Brevard News - August 1, 1918



JUDGE M. H. JUSTICE ON HEALTH LAWS

In the closing of a learned and impressive charge to the Grand Jury, his Honor M. H. Justice, at the request of our health officer, Dr. Hunt, charged the Jury as to their responsiblity in enforcing the health laws, passed by the State and County Boards of Health

A tense interest pervaded the Court room and earnest attention shown upon the faces of the Jury, as his honor eloquently pleaded for the prompt enforcement of the laws of health.. He impressed the fact upon the minds of all of his hearers that those who fail to obey all of the laws of the Board of Health, especially those relating to quarantine, and the prompt reporting of all contagious diseases occurring in the family, and that all of those who fail to compiy with these laws should and must be indicted.



His remarks upon the necessity of vaccination for the prevention of smallpox, were to the point and when he informed the jury that he personally was not at all afraid of smallpox, having been vaccinated, they seemed to appreciate his Honor's interest in their health and the health of the people at large.

Our county is to be congratulated and Judge Justice complemented upon this important step taken by him, in referring to the laws of health in his charge. . This is the first instance to our knowledge of any judge showing this interest in the people and can well be followed by all of the judges of our state.

His Honor was in line with the present effort of our Government in preventing the spread of contagious diseases, protecting the home folks and thereby our boys in the camp.

<u>Dr. Hunt's grand jury case, described above, was a significant event</u>. Before the Flu Pandemic of 1918/1919, quarantines were seldom attempted in North Carolina and usually failed due to non-compliance. But Dr. Hunt was beyond pleading for voluntary compliance. With respect to quarantines and vaccinations, he "eloquently pleaded for the prompt enforcement of laws of health." Compelling compliance would criminalize individuals and businesses for non-compliance.

The reporter implied that Dr. Hunt's arguments were successful – setting an important legal precedent in Transylvania County. But he further stated, "Our county is to be congratulated and Judge Justice complimented on this important step taken by him. This is the first instance to our knowledge of any judge showing this interest in the people and can well be followed by all of the judges of our state."

The writer felt that the ruling merited legal significance statewide. Regardless, the order certainly had practical significance for the state. One month later, when the flu pandemic reached North Carolina, Dr. Hunt had legal standing to enforce a strict quarantine. Transylvania County would model how successfully a legal quarantine could slow the spread of infection and save lives.

Unusual Legal Quarantine Issued in Transylvania County

The sequence and timing of events can alter the course of history itself. This happened in Transylvania County just before and during a major health crisis.

Some of Dr. Hunt's earlier correspondence with Dr. Rankin, the State Secretary of Health, complained that some local doctors were ignoring state directives and not reporting new cases of certain diseases as required.

A similar scenario may have been the reason that two county doctors, and as the County Health Officer, Dr. Hunt, were fined by the state in October of 1917 for not properly quarantining the English Chapel School for scarlet fever. This matter was reported in several newspapers around the state and would have professionally embarrassed Dr. Hunt.

He learned well from this situation. Shortly afterwards, he appealed to a Grand Jury, and on August 1, 1918, a judge affirmed the authority of Dr. Hunt and the County Board of Health to legally enforce health laws.

The timing of that verdict was perfect for Dr. Hunt. The very next month, on September 9, North Carolina's first case of a new and deadly strain of flu, called "Spanish Flu," appeared in Wilmington. Within one week, there were 400 new cases of Spanish Flu in that city alone.

With his recently affirmed legal authority, Dr. Hunt was intent on containing the flu in his county – by all means necessary. On October 17, 1918, the "Brevard News" printed the order shown at right. It stated, "No meetings, gatherings or collections of persons in public or private places be allowed during the present epidemic of Spanish Influenza," and that "the sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, policeman, justices of the peace, and other officers see that the above rules be strictly enforced."

This declaration of a legal quarantine, followed by strict enforcement, was not normal procedure in most of the state's counties before or during this epidemic. After seeing the flu's carnage, however, and after seeing Transylvania County's relatively successful containment, strictly enforced legal quarantines soon became standard protocol during heath emergencies throughout the state.

ORDERS COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH:

The County Board of Health in session as the law provides October 14th inst., made the following orders:

That no meetings, gatherings or collections of persons in public or private places be allowed in Transylvania County during the present epidemic of "Spanish Influenza."

That no store, shop, commissary or mercantile establishment, bakery or other place shall keep open after six o'clock P. M., on each day and that the proprietor or other person in charge of said place allow no loafing or congregating therein.

That no cafe, restaurant or hotel allow any gathering or loafing in their respective places of business.

That no crowds be allowed to gather in any postoffice.

That drug stores be allowed to fill prescriptions after six o'clock, provided that only one person be allowed in said store at one and the same time.

That no person who has said "Influenza" be allowed on the streets, public roads or other public places, or in any store, shop or postoffice in said County.

That there shall be no public funerals in said County and all funeral services must be held at the grave in the open, and no one must be present except the minister and the immediate family of the deceased.

That th sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, policemen, justices of the peace, and other officers see that the above rules be strictly enforced. That all the above rules be and remain in full force and effect during the continuance of the epidemic of "Spanish Influenza" and until annulled by the County Board of Health.

"Chapter 62, Public Laws of 1911, as amended by Chapter 181, Public Laws of 1913, Chapter 233, Public Laws of 1915, and Chapter 167, Public Laws of 1915.

Sec. 10. If any person shall violate the rules and regulations made by the County Board of Health he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and fined not exceeding Fifty Dollars or imprisoned not exceeding Thirty Days."

"That the good people of the County are requested not to visit among each other or to allow their children to visit, go on picnics or to any gathering of any kind during this epidemic."

(Signed):

COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH:
Robert Orr, Chairman,
A. F. Mitchell, Secretary,
W. E. Breese,
W. J. Wallis, M. D.,
E. S. English, M. D.,
C. W. Hunt, County Health Officer.

A talented writer, Dr. Hunter used his communication skills to encourage good personal health practices. He understood that, especially for a rural state like North Carolina, limited access to medical resources made prevention critical.

This article shown below was meant to warn the public and to justify a continuance of an extended quarantine that was hindering business, trade, schools, and churches. Dr. Hunt' s warning that the flu remained dangerous proved correct: waves of the "Blue Death" continued into the spring of 1919.

Dr. Hunt created powerful mental images to persuade: the metaphor of a snake to represent the flu, and a scene of mourners standing graveside. By reminding everyone that "the Lord helps those who help themselves," Dr. Hunt refuted the notion that religious belief absolved people of being personally responsible.

During a public health crisis, Dr. Hunt would not compromise, stating that the function of County Board of Health was "to prevent the spread of disease and death."

(The article below was in the "Brevard News" of Nov. 7, 1918.)

NC's limited medical resources were overwhelmed during this pandemic. Afterwards, the use of public health education and quarantines would be emphasized, tools that had been modeled in Transylvania County by Dr. Hunt, early and successfully, during the great flu of 1918/1919.

YOUR HEALTH

Influenza—The epidemic has been checked and is subsiding, though the danger has not passed, far from it. Several are still dangerously ill, an occasional new case shows that the deadly germ is still at work.

Now is the time to use unusual precautions to prevent another fresh outbreak of the epidemic. One unavoided, unnoticed case may spread the disease amongst the many who have so far escaped, one sick child could infect a whole school. Yes, there is yet great danger that the disease will again spread, therefore each and everyone should redouble all possible precautions, keep the children at home and let all stay home as much as possible.

Let each individual consider himself or herself a committee of one to prevent crowds and crowding. The germ is more active and the disease more apt to spread where six are gathered together than where two meet.

Be not lulled into a false security or over confidence by our present good fortune in checking the disease. I repeat the danger has not passed, the serpent is scotched, not killed.

If it was necessary in the first place to enforce strict rules and regulations, for the suppression of this disease, which none will doubt realizing how much good has been done, it is now just as necessary to continue the same, as long as there are new cases.

Continued care is of vital importance, take the word of our vigilant health authorities. I have met this treacherous disease at the bedside and know whereof I speak, if we prevent one case, or save one life by our extra precaution it is a work well done.

Be not deceived by the blessings had in our town and county, remember that the Lord helps those who help themselves, the people have escaped the calamity of many deaths and are apt to become careless and over confidant. If the hearse had made six trips from Brevard to the cemetary, if six families had been bereaved and clad in mourning, then the people would realize the danger past and the danger in the future. I can count more than six in Brevard who recovered by a hair's breadth and the other physicians in the town and county have doubtless had like experience.

The County Board of Health is anxious to allow everything to take its normal course as soon as possible, but it's function and duty is to prevent the spread of disease and death.

The Churchman is anxious to resume his devotions and religious rites in church. The teacher is anxious to teach his school. The business man is anxious for business to open fully.

All are anxious to meet once more in social gatherings, but most of all we each and everyone of us should be and are most anxious to prevent disease and death, this can be done if each and everyone will follow strictly the teachings and directions of the health authorities, who have the good of all at heart.

Then when our schools and churches are opened and when business resumes its normal course, and when friends meet friends at social gatherings all will be happy, and sombre mourning will not cover a single bereaved heart. Wait, Watch, and Work.

C. W. HUNT, M. D.
County Quarintine Officer.

Successful Containment – A Regional Comparison

When it came to managing the Flu Pandemic of 1918 / 1919, Dr. Hunt was the right man in the right place at the right time. His lengthy service as the Health Official for Transylvania, early advocacy of public health education and knowledge of quarantine practices made him ideally suited to manage such a major public health crisis.

Unlike many other counties in NC, at least two western counties assertively implemented quarantines to contain the flu pandemic: Transylvania County and Buncombe County, which included Asheville. Buncombe's Health Officer, Dr. C.V. Reynolds, stated, "From the beginning of the epidemic in the city of Asheville, isolation and quarantine were insisted upon."

It is interesting to compare the pandemic's statistics for Transylvania County with those of Buncombe County, NC. Although the latter county was at least several times larger in population, both counties were on rail lines (a major path of disease dissemination) and both drew many outside tourists. (If the Lake Toxaway dam had not failed in 1916, closing the large Toxaway Inn, the flu's toll in Transylvania County might have been far worse.)

In 1919, the county health officers of both counties summarized:

* Buncombe County, NC: Out of a reported total population of 30,000, 127 flu-related deaths were claimed. ("Influenza Experience Gained from Epidemic in Asheville"; Dr. C.V. Reynolds, Health Officer, Asheville; Presented at a Medical Society Meeting at Pinehurst; April 1919)

* Transylvania County, NC: Out of a reported total population of 7550, 9 flu-related deaths were claimed. (See Dr. Hunt's published findings, shown at right.)

If we rely on these official figures, it appears that Transylvania County suffered far fewer flu-related deaths as a percentage of their total population. This is remarkable because Buncombe County had a hospital at the time and Transylvania County did not. Also, Transylvania County bordered South Carolina, the state with the nation's highest death rate during this pandemic. (Mortality Statistics, Dept. of Commerce; 20th Annual Report; Washington, DC; 1921)

Transylvania County's efforts to contain the flu were comparatively successful. This reflects well on the progressive crisis management of an experienced Health Superintendent, Dr. Hunt, and on the county's other health professionals. Since quarantines require some voluntary cooperation during hardship, this also reflects well on the county's residents: they were apparently willing to temporarily suspend their individual freedoms for the good of their community.

Quarantine Review of Dr. C.W. Hunt

("Charlotte Medical Journal"; Volume 79, 1919)

Influenza.

What the epidemic has done for the people of Transylvania County, N. C., and what the health authorities have done for the people in preventing the spread of the disease.

We have a population in this county of 7,550. From a conservative estimate made from reports given me there has been in our county 854 cases of influenza. It is fair to add to the above 854 cases thirty to twenty-five per cent., to account for cases not reported by our physicians and for cases that did not come under the care of physicians, say 250 cases, this makes a total of cases to December 18, 1918, of 1,104. Of these cases only nine deaths are reported.

This showing is greatly to the credit of the physicians and nurses of the county, in considering this point it has been claimed, that "We must have had the influenza in a much milder form than that which prevailed in other places." Not so the records of our physicians, temperature, physical findings, etc., will show that "the form" of the disease was as severe here as elsewhere.

If I may be allowed to and excused for referring to my own list of cases, will state that I had 135 cases, 44 of these cases had pneumonia, 28 of these pneumonia cases had pneumonia in both lungs, well developed and severe, temperature from 103 to 106 degrees.

The cost of the epidemic so far, to the people, will figure according to established rules:

Nine deaths, economic value of each life to the state, $1,700.00. Total, $15,300.00. Loss of time for each case averaged at ten days, $1.00 per day. Total, $11,040.00. Medical attention, medicines and nursing, minimum, $1.00 per day. Total, $11,040.00. Grand total $37,380.00.

The above does not include the loss to the public and the disturbance of business from the closure of public places, i. e., "Putting the lid on."

This does not include the loss of time required for convalescence, does not include many other expenses, and above all does not and cannot include the mental anguish and heart ache.

What the health authorities did and saved for the people. Remember that our vigilant health authorities, put the "lid" on good and tight, two days before other places in the state acted. Those two days at that time were vital, and prevented many cases of sickness, in a manner nipped the thing in the bud. All succeeding days of "lid on" prevented many more cases. Without the "lid" it is safe to say that there would have been a veritable conflagration, that at least by this time half of the people would have been stricken by this disease, in plain figures 3,775 cases with their proportionate number of deaths and expense. Make a calculation on this basis and the results will be too appalling to contemplate. For a very conservative estimate, putting it in minimum figures we will say that there would have been, without the successful efforts of the health authorities to prevent, twice as many cases as we have had, this would mean that the health authorities saved at least nine lives and $37,380.00 in cold cash for the county.

An important moral and lesson to be drawn from this, and one that the people should take to heart, is that the following is of vital importance to the people, namely, proper sanitation, the immediate reporting to the quarantine officer all contagious diseases, isolation of the sick, and proper quarantine, prompt and continuous co-operation with and obedience to the health authorities. It pays in sickness, lives and money saved.

C. W. HUNT,
County Health and Quarantine Officer,
Brevard, N. C

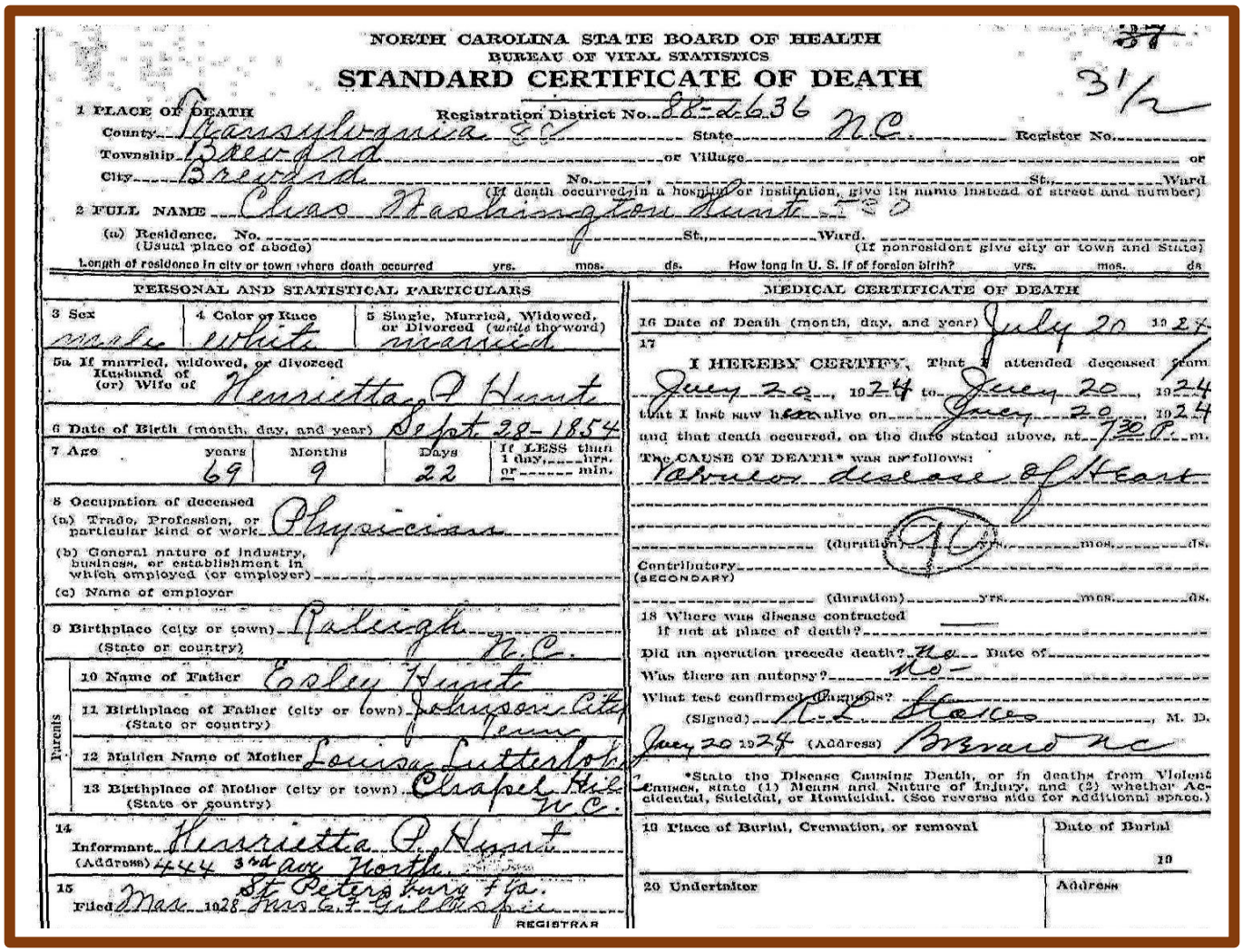
Dr. Hunt was aged 64 years when he confronted the deadliest pandemic in modern world history: the Flu Pandemic of 1918 / 1919. After months of aggressively fighting the "Blue Death", Dr. Hunt retired as the County Health Officer, a position he had held for over seventeen years.

On Feb, 7, 1919, the "Brevard News" reported: "Dr. C.W. Hunt, who has been confined to his home for several days as a result of over-work and exhaustion, is now rapidly regaining his strength and expects to resume his practice within a few days." Other announcements in the local paper attributed Dr. Hunt's occasionally severe bouts of neuritis to over-work.

His private practice would continue to thrive. On Oct. 3, 1919, the "Brevard News" announced that he had moved his office from the Pickelsimer Building to the Weilt Building to accommodate his growing practice.

On July 20, 1924, Dr. Hunt succumbed to heart failure. A personal tribute archived by the Transylvania County Public Library in Brevard, stated:

"God was merciful to the doctor. He was able to practice to the last day …
A peaceful ending to a useful life on this earth, and he has lived so that he will be missed by many and he will be in the hearts of countless and faithful friends after this life of work."



NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF VITAL STATISTICS
STANDARD CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

37
3 1/2

1 PLACE OF DEATH — Registration District No. 88-2636
County Transylvania Co State N.C. Register No.
Township Brevard or Village or
City Brevard No. St. Ward
(If death occurred in a hospital or institution, give its name instead of street and number)
2 FULL NAME Chas Washington Hunt 530
(a) Residence. No. St. Ward.
(Usual place of abode) (If nonresident give city or town and State)
Length of residence in city or town where death occurred yrs. mos. ds. How long in U. S. if of foreign birth? yrs. mos. ds.

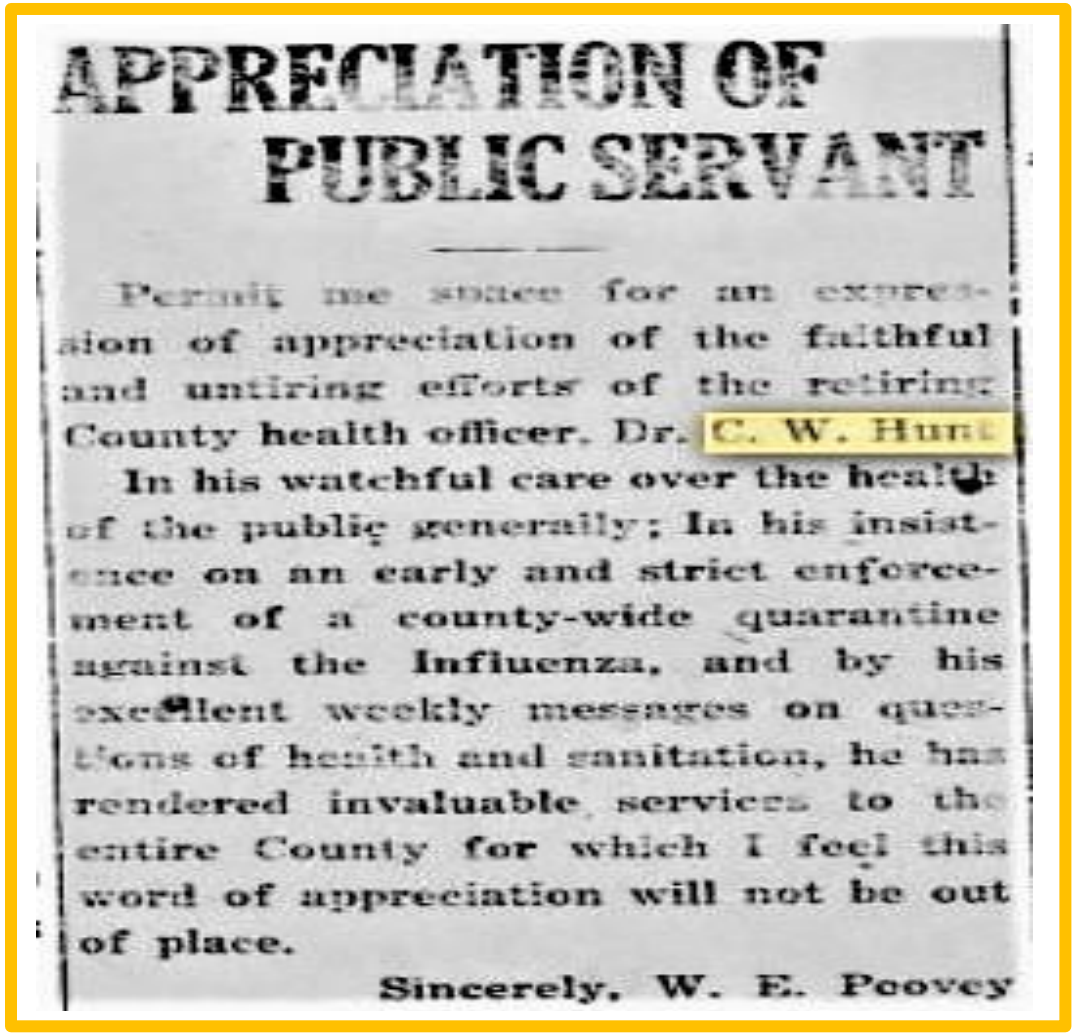
PERSONAL AND STATISTICAL PARTICULARS

3 Sex: male
4 Color or Race: white
5 Single, Married, Widowed, or Divorced (write the word): married
5a If married, widowed, or divorced Husband of (or) Wife of: Henrietta P. Hunt
6 Date of Birth (month, day, and year): Sept. 28-1854
7 Age: years 69, Months 9, Days 22, If LESS than 1 day, hrs. or min.
8 Occupation of deceased
(a) Trade, Profession, or particular kind of work: Physician
(b) General nature of industry, business, or establishment in which employed (or employer)
(c) Name of employer
9 Birthplace (city or town) (State or country): Raleigh N.C.
Parents
10 Name of Father: Esley Hunt
11 Birthplace of Father (city or town) (State or country): Johnson City Tenn
12 Maiden Name of Mother: Louisa Lutterloh
13 Birthplace of Mother (city or town) (State or country): Chapel Hill N.C.
14 Informant: Henrietta P. Hunt
(Address) 444 3rd ave North St Petersburg Fla.
15 Filed Mar 1928 Mrs C. F. Gillespie
REGISTRAR

MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OF DEATH

16 Date of Death (month, day, and year): July 20 1924
17 I HEREBY CERTIFY, That I attended deceased from July 20, 1924 to July 20, 1924 that I last saw him alive on July 20, 1924 and that death occurred, on the date stated above, at 7:30 P. m.
The CAUSE OF DEATH* was as follows:
Valvular disease of Heart
(duration) 90 yrs. mos. ds.
Contributory (SECONDARY)
(duration) yrs. mos. ds.
18 Where was disease contracted if not at place of death?
Did an operation precede death? No Date of
Was there an autopsy? No
What test confirmed diagnosis?
(Signed) R. L. Stokes, M. D.
July 20 1924 (Address) Brevard NC
*State the Disease Causing Death, or in deaths from Violent Causes, state (1) Means and Nature of Injury, and (2) whether Accidental, Suicidal, or Homicidal. (See reverse side for additional space.)
19 Place of Burial, Cremation, or removal — Date of Burial 19
20 Undertaker — Address

Dr. Charles Washington Hunt: Honored in Transylvania County



APPRECIATION OF PUBLIC SERVANT

Permit me space for an expression of appreciation of the faithful and untiring efforts of the retiring County health officer, Dr. C. W. Hunt.

In his watchful care over the health of the public generally; in his insistence on an early and strict enforcement of a county-wide quarantine against the Influenza, and by his excellent weekly messages on questions of health and sanitation, he has rendered invaluable services to the entire County for which I feel this word of appreciation will not be out of place.

Sincerely, W. E. Poovey

(From the "Brevard News")

Dr. Charles Washington Hunt: Honored Elsewhere in North Carolina

CHARLES W. HUNT, M.D.

Doctor Charles W. Hunt was born at Chapel Hill, NC, and was nearly seventy years old.

Doctor Hunt graduated in the Class of 1880 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and in 1881 settled in Transylvania County. With the exception of a short time spent in Asheville, NC, and Greenville, SC, his life was passed in Brevard and Transylvania County.

He did an enormous general practice, and was probably known by every man, woman and child in Transylvania County.

He married Miss Henrietta P. Anderson, of Washington, DC, in 1886. Dr. Hunt is survived by his widow, two sons and three daughters.

April 28, 1925 Edition of the "Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of North Carolina"

HEALTH OFFICER PRAISED

The State Board of Health, Raleigh, praises our health officer. Dr. W. S. Rankin, Secretary of the State Board of Health, writes under date of Aug. 5, 1918:

"Dear Doctor Hunt: I have your letter of August 1st, with enclosures. I wish to put my Board on record right here as being very pronouncedly most favorably impressed with your keen interest in the public health of your county, and with your resourcefulness in utilizing opportunities for assisting your people. I congratulate you on the fine quality of educational material appearing over your name in your town paper."

The "Charlotte Medical Journal" of October, 1915, referred to Dr. C. W. Hunt of Brevard as "the well-known physician who has on many occasions contributed very interesting articles to this Journal."

Above: "Brevard News" of August 15, 1918. Dr. W. S. Rankin was the state's first Secretary of Health. Under his leadership, North Carolina became the first southern state to systematically limit the spread of infectious diseases. Dr. Rankin became president of the American Public Health Association in 1919.

CHAPTER 2

Dr. C.W. Hunt – Civically Optimistic

"Yes, Brevard and Transylvania County are on the eve of greater prosperity. Let each one keep his shoulder to the wheel and push, push not only once but all the time."

- Dr. Charles Washington Hunt -

Built 1896: *Fairfield Inn*, Cashiers, Jackson County, NC
(Photo by the Sapphire Valley Historical Society)

Built 1897: *Sapphire Inn*, Sapphire (now Whisper) Lake,
Transylvania County, NC

When the timing was right for Transylvania County to bid for large-scale resort hotels, the vision, writing skills and drive of young Dr. Hunt made him the right man in the right place at the right time.

During the same year as his college graduation, 1880, Charles Washington Hunt – then known as Dr. Hunt – chose as his new home the small village of Brevard in scenic Transylvania County.

He could have just settled quietly into his profession. Instead, he chose to become fully involved in the civic life of his newly adopted home. Over the late 1800's and early 1900's, Dr. Hunt would be involved with many of the county's developmental projects.

Bordering South Carolina, Transylvania County had long been a summer destination for that state's affluent residents. Before the Civil War, many Charlestonians summered in the Dunn's Rock section, and the county had some small hotels and boarding houses.

But as of 1896, Transylvania did not yet have any luxury resort hotels. Dr. Hunt chose to promote his county as a natural health destination. On Feb. 5, 1896, his lengthy article was published on the front page of the "North Carolina Medical Journal." During the late 1800's, many chose their summer destinations on their doctors' recommendations for perceived health benefits. Dr. Hunt's article, featured prominently in the state's medical journal, would therefore have carried considerable weight.

The motivation for Dr. Hunt's article was implied in his last sentence, "At present our hotels and boarding houses are such as are found in other small towns – though hotels with all the modern conveniences are under contemplation."

The promotional efforts of Dr. Hunt and others were fruitful. In 1896, the same year Dr. Hunt's article was published, the Toxaway Company began building large luxury hotels in the Sapphire region. The first built, *Fairfield Inn*, was in Jackson County. The rest were built in Transylvania, and included the *Sapphire Inn* (built 1897) and the *Franklin Hotel* (built 1900). Finally, in 1902, the Toxaway Company built its grandest hotel, the nationally famous *Lake Toxaway Inn*.

Built 1900: Franklin Hotel,
Brevard, Transylvania County, NC
(Postcard Image)

This article, published in a statewide medical journal, promoted Transylvania in general, and Brevard in particular, as health-restoring destinations.

In a region known for its vacation resorts, Dr. Hunt knew that his county had to compete with others to be selected for new luxury hotels. This article showed a considerable effort to promote the specific attributes that differentiated Transylvania County from other areas of Western North Carolina.

Addressing the medical community, Dr. Hunt attempted to be both objective and persuasive here.

"Triple Falls", Dupont State Recreational Forest. Photo by the North Carolina Forest Service.

NORTH CAROLINA

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

A SEMI-MONTHLY JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

[Entered at the Post-office at Wilmington, N. C., as second-class matter.]

VOL. XXXVII. WILMINGTON, FEBRUARY 5, 1896. No. 3.

Original Communications.

REMARKS UPON THE CLIMATE OF BREVARD, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA AS AN IDEAL HEALTH RESORT.

By CHARLES W. HUNT, M.D., Brevard, N. C.

From a personal experience of more than twelve years in this section, appropriately called "The Land of the Sky," "The Switzerland of the South," and from a careful study during that time of this climate, I unhesitatingly state, without fear of successful contradiction, that it is pre-eminently bracing, invigorating and healthful, and superior as a health resort to any other section of Western North Carolina, which mountainous region in general is noted as offering superior climatic advantages to any other portion of the United States.

Looking Glass Falls is situated nine miles northwest of Brevard. Height 80 feet.

Shown here is another section of Dr. Hunt's article. He provided here a fairly detailed geographical description of the area, and recommended its climate as ideal for persons with bronchitis, pulmonary congestion and pulmonary consumption.

Bevard is situated upon a mountain spur stretching across the upper valley of the French Broad river at an altitude of 2250 feet above sea level and 128.07 feet above, and one mile from the river and two and a half miles from the confluence of the French Broad and Davidson rivers; and in the center of the beautiful upper valley of the French Broad, which valley has an average width of four miles, giving an extensive area of open level country, insuring a free circulation of pure mountain air over miles of bright sunshiny meadows, free from the shadows of the near mountain peaks that vary in altitude from 3,000 to 5,000 feet.

The valley extends from the head waters of the French Broad, ten miles above Brevard to Asheville. The length of the river from the upper extremity of the valley to Asheville, is about seventy miles, with a rapid and continuous fall.

The water supply is unsurpassed in quantity and quality, pure and cool mountain springs and streams being abundant.

The drainage of Brevard is perfect, and nature has so provided that the water supply can never be contaminated.

The peculiar topographical features of this section are worthy of special note and remembrance. The Blue Ridge and Appalachian mountains join in their rugged and sublime grandeur, surrounding Brevard and the valley and thus warding off the *harsh winter winds*, met with in other mountain towns, thereby rendering this the *mildest* and *most salubrious winter climate* to be found in the mountains, proving an inestimable boon to that large class of sufferers from lung and throat affections, who invariably experience great discomfort from an excessive air movement. This being an acknowledged fact, well-known to the profession, it will be readily seen that the extreme southern location, combined with the sheltering and protecting circle of mountains, renders this the best mountain winter resort, for all of those predisposed to, or suffering from, bronchitis, pulmonary congestion, pulmonary consumption, etc.

Lake Toxaway Inn

Lake Toxaway was created in 1902. In 1903, the five-story *Toxaway Inn* opened; it could accommodate 500 guests in grand style. (That same year, rail service to the area was completed, allowing a connection to Asheville.)

A brochure described *Toxaway Inn* as, "one of the best equipped and most modern resort hotels to be found in the South." It attracted the rich and famous from across the nation, including Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, the Vanderbilt family, John D. Rockefeller, James Buchanan Duke, R. J. Reynolds and Thomas Edison.

On Aug. 13, 1916, the Lake Toxaway Dam burst following heavy rains. The lake was lost and the grand hotel, though spared, would not recover.

(Above adapted, in part, from an article by the Rowell Bosse North Carolina Room of the Transylvania County Library.)

Despite the loss of the *Toxaway Inn*, Transylvania's reputation as a desirable destination had been established nationwide. Lake Toxaway would eventually be rebuilt and the area redeveloped as a housing community.

The promotional efforts of Dr. Hunt and others drew visitors to all of the county's hotels, greatly improving the local economy.

No evidence has been found of Dr. Hunt investing directly in any of the Toxaway Company's properties. He owned the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*, which were managed by his wife, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt.

Bottom Image: 1907 Postcard of *Towaway Inn* (Rowell Bosse North Carolina Room; Transylvania County Library). Transylvania County was marketed as part of "Sapphire Country," in Western North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky."

BREVARD, AN ATTRACTIVE RESORT

By Dr. C. W. Hunt

Rugged Railway Scenes Viewed as One Nears the Beautiful Little City of Brevard.

In advocating the interests of Transylvania County and Brevard, Dr. Hunt was as persistent as he was eloquent.

On February 5, 1896, he had successfully placed a large article on the front page of the state's medical journal – just as the Toxaway Company was considering major investments in the region. Realizing that many chose their travel destinations based on perceived health benefits, he presented the county as an ideal location for health resorts and luxury hotels.

On July 14, 1907, he successfully placed a large article, "Brevard, the Beautiful," on the front page of Raleigh's "News and Observer." That article sought to present the county's varied assets to state officials and emphasized the county's agricultural potential.

In 1914, eighteen years after he had begun his public relations campaign, Dr. Hunt was still at work. He placed the article shown here in the "Skyland Magazine" (Volumes 1 & 2; 1914; Pg,. 463-465; NC). It was written for the public, or at least those wealthy enough to take vacations. By 1914, more Americans had automobiles and were choosing destinations based on their sightseeing and recreational appeal. In this article, Dr. Hunt emphasized the area's scenic beauty, using descriptive language and infusions of poetry for romantic effect.

From medical journals to major newspapers to travel magazines, Dr. Hunt persistently, and persuasively, pitched Brevard and Transylvania County to audiences across the state and beyond.

ALTITUDE of Brevard 2,250 feet above sea-level. 128.07 feet above, and one and one-half miles from the river, and two and one-half miles from confluence of the French Broad and Davidson Rivers.

The water supply is unsurpassed in quantity and quality, pure and cool mountain springs and streams being abundant.

The drainage of Brevard is perfect, and nature has so provided that the water supply can never be contaminated.

The peculiar topographical features of this section are worthy of special note and rememberanc. The Blue Ridge and Appalachian mountains join in their rugged and sublime grandeur, surrounding Brevard and the valley and thus warding off the harsh winter winds, met with in other mountain towns, thereby rendering this the mildest and most salubrious winter climate to be found in the mountains.

Owing to the great altitude of this valley and to the many miles of forest and to the innumerable mountain

streams, this section is acknowledged to be by all who visit it, one of the coolest summer resorts to be found in the mountains of Western North Carolina. The above mentioned matural advantages render this, therefore, the most salubrious and best "all the year round" climate in the far famed healthful "Land of the Sky," with an average maximum of 60 degrees. With a few exceptions the temperature rises during the winter to 50 degrees and in shel-

Lake Toxaway, Where Nature and Man Have Combined Their Efforts in the Land of the Sky

The caption for the image shown left stated, "Lake Toxaway, where nature and man have combined their efforts in the Land of the Sky." Dr. Hunt was indirectly recommending the nationally famous *Toxaway Inn*. He discreetly avoided any reference to his wife's hotel, the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard.*

tered places reaches 70 and 80 degrees. The lowest temperature during winter is not sustained for more than an hour during any day.

According to statistics the absolute moisture compares favorably with the dry climate of Aiken, S. C., the relative moisture for the year being 69 per-cent. The average rainfall in Brevard for the year is forty inches.

The climatic influencs are so stimulating, bracing and healthful that this climate is pre-eminently and especially suited for the relief and cure of all chronic conditions in which any climate can have the least effect. Suffers from diseases of the nervous system, for instance, those suffering from insomnia, find that here the irritated and exhausted nervous system and overwrought brain, can enjoy to the fullest extent a double portion of "nature's sweet restorer—balmy sleep."

Owing to the great diurnal change in temperature our warmest days in summer are followed at their close by heavy dews, this furnishes an evaporation of water in its most pure state caused by the accumulated warmth of the day which is rapidly expended at nightfall, when this evaporation is condensed by the cool mountain air, into mountain mist, which after bathing hill and dale takes on more solid shapes and is joined into embryonic clouds, which are borne by the various currents of the cool mountain breeze in fantastic shapes, through our mountain gorges and fastnesses and over our mountain peaks.

"The evening mists, with ceaseless change,
Now clothed the mountains' lofty range,
Now left their foreheads bare,
And round the skirts their mantle furled.
Or, on the sable waters curl'd
Or on the eddying breezes whirled,
Dispersed in midole air,
And oft condensed at once they lower,
When brief and fierce the mountain shower."

Here the rounded mountain peaks, like the waves of a tumultuous sea seem to be rolling upon each other in endless succession. The endless forest stretches as far as the eye can reach, in winter leafless, in spring glorious with blossoms of every hue, in summer clad with the garniture of verdant foliage, and in autumn all radiant with the varied hues of ripening and decaying nature. Every lover of nature who has had the pleasure of standing here can feel that

"For him there was an eloquent voice in all
The sylvan pomp of woods the golden sun,
The flowers, the leaves, the river on its way,
Blue skies, and silver clouds and gentle winds,
The swelling upland when the sidelong sun,
Aslant the wooded slope at evening goes;
Grooves through whose broken roof the sky looks in
Mountain and shattered cliff and sunny dale,
The distant river, fountains and mighty trees,
In many a lazy syllable repeating,
Their old poetic legends to the wind."

In this Sapphire Land—the "Switzerland of America"—is found "Brevard Beautiful," in the land of the Fertile Fields, Sylvan Vales, and Towering mountain peaks, Silvery streams, rivers, rushing torrents, and mountain lakes.

"Send the people to the mountain,
To the lake and to the fountain,
To the hills and rills and woodlands,
That the sick may breathe the balsam,
That the weary may be rested,
That the children may be healthful,
And the joy be universal,
Bring them from the heat of summer."

to the land of Water Falls, birds and flowers.

Here the varied, beautiful and indescribable scenery of river, valley, mountain peaks and cascades, and miles of native forest, lend every charm of nature to woo the invalid back to health and would seem to say—

"If thou are worn and hard beset,
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget,
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thou soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hill, no tears
Dim the sweet look that nature wears."

(The writer begs to express his appreciation of the kindness of Mr. J. F. Hays, of Brevard, N. C., who has loaned the cuts accompanying this article.)

View of Lake Fairfield, Near Brevard, One of the Many Charming Spots in the Sapphire Land.

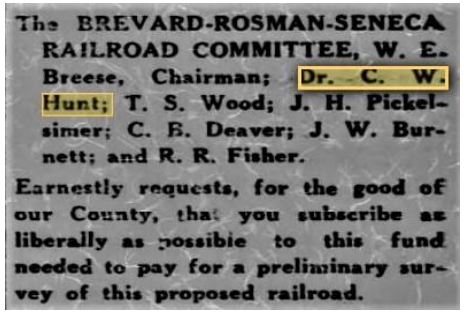
Proposed Transylvania Railroad Extension

The article above, published in 1914, began with an illustration of the dramatic route of Brevard's railroad. In the early 1900's, rail service was often essential for an area's prosperity.

In the "Brevard News": of Jan. 23, 1920, Dr. Hunt's name appeared among a list of local businessmen commissioning a preliminary survey for a proposed extension of the existing Transylvania Railroad to Seneca, SC, which was then a center for textile mills.

The extension to Seneca was never built. Regardless, the built 42-mile Transylvania Railroad, with termini in Hendersonville and Lake Toxaway, would be a lifeline to the area's resorts. Before 1916, four trains served the Lake Toxaway Inn daily, allowing that resort to become nationally prominent.

Dr. Hunt's role in the Seneca extension project, and his composition of the above article, showed that even in his sixties, he continued to actively promote the interests of Brevard and Transylvania County.



The BREVARD-ROSMAN-SENECA RAILROAD COMMITTEE, W. E. Breese, Chairman; Dr. C. W. Hunt; T. S. Wood; J. H. Pickelsimer; C. B. Deaver; J. W. Burnett; and R. R. Fisher.

Earnestly requests, for the good of our County, that you subscribe as liberally as possible to this fund needed to pay for a preliminary survey of this proposed railroad.

Later-Life Focus on Civic Improvements

During his earlier and middle years, Dr. Hunt had contributed much to the area's hospitality industry by widely promoting the county's beauty and health-inducing climate. He had also worked to quicken travelers' access to the region through railroad improvements.

Shortly after his exhausting, and successful, work with containing the Flu Pandemic of 1918/1919, Dr. Hunt resigned as County Health Officer but continued to see patients. He allowed himself to enjoy his past success. On May 18, 1923, the "Brevard New" reported: "Drs. C.W. Hunt, E.S. English and W. M. Lyday are sporting new cars of standard makes."

But Dr. Hunt never seemed to stay idle for long. During his last few years, he focused on a number of civic projects which he felt would benefit Brevard and Transylvania County.

Riding Trails

Completed Project:

Brevard's Riding Trails into Pisgah National Forest

Dr. Hunt loved horses and several articles appeared in the "Brevard News" regarding his agreements with the administrators of the Pisgah National Forest to maintain safe riding trails, with access from Brevard.

The article shown here was dated Oct. 13, 1922.

AN IMPROVEMENT FOR BREVARD:

Last Spring Thos. H. Shipman and Dr. C. W. Hunt wrote a letter to Mr. Verne Rhodes requesting that he would open certain trails leading into the Pisgah National Forest, for horseback parties direct from Brevard with proper sign boards, etc.

It may be remembered that we published a letter from Mr. Rhodes to Dr. Hunt promising to have this much needed work done as soon as possible.

We are now happy to state that the trail up King's Creek has been safe, by trails around the unsafe bridges.

Besides the many sign boards already in use, we recently counted sixty nine signs ready to be put up on the trails, "King's Creek Trail", "Wild Cat Gap", "Mount Cagle", "Looking Glass Rock", Gloucester Gap, etc. This will make accessable some of the grandest scenery in the National Forest to the people in Brevard and the summer tourists.

Our entire people will appreciate this and we congratulate and thank Mr. Rhodes for his kind and appreciated attention to this, to us important matter.

Dr. Hunt and His Horse, "Gold Fancy"

Animal Protection Society

"Brevard News" of July 21, 1922

A SOCIETY FOR PROTECTING DUMB ANIMALS

Brevard, N. C.

Secy. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals,
Asheville, N. C.

Dear Sir:

We wish to organize here at once a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Please send me at once the proper rules, regulations, by laws, etc., necessary. Aso a list of acts of cruelty and punishment that are considered by your society as coming within the law. Your aid and prompt attention to this matter will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,

C. W. HUNT

All's Well That Ends Well!

"Brevard News" of May 18, 1923

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Wednesday morning Dr. C. W. Hunt sent a Want Ad to the News with instructions to run said ad in display type. The doctor's Thoroughbred Scotch Collie had been lost for 48 hours and the medical man was in great distress. While setting up the ad the News editor decided to investigate a certain doleful intermittent wailing which came from the direction of the office of Transylvania's County Physician. When the door was unlocked the lost dog walked out. Truly it pays to advertise.

(Photo by Collie Club of America)

Dr. Hunt showed an ongoing interest in local real estate. It appears that his transactions were meant to realize profit from individual sales. So far, no evidence has been found of Dr. Hunt amassing property for any larger commercial projects. The Transylvania County Register of Deeds Office has counted 55 land transactions involving Dr. Hunt.

Brevard Realty Transactions

Transactions on West Probart Street (formerly Poor Street), Main Street and Grove Street may have been related to the Hunt Cottages that were managed by Dr. Hunt's wife.

Of the Hunts' transactions in Brevard, two draw attention:

- In 1880, the year of his college graduation, he bought his first 2.25 acres of land in Brevard. (This included the tract along West Probart Street, formerly known as Poor Street, which he would later transfer to his daughter, Henrietta Hunt Chapman, in 1912.)
- Forty years later, the "Brevard News" of July 9, 1920 announced: ''House for Sale by Dr. C W Hunt. Beautifully located in Brevard, NC. Stucco, metal roof, 10 rooms, 2 baths. A Bargain. " With their children off to Florida, Charlotte and elsewhere, Dr. and Mrs. Hunt appear to have been downsizing their holdings.

Realty Transactions Elsewhere in Transylvania County

Marcy Thompson, Local History Librarian for the Transylvania County Library, has stated that Dr. Hunt bought tracts of land in the Dunn's Rock, Cathey's Creek, and Little River townships. She added, "The three townships stretch from the Henderson County line to west of Brevard. All three lay mainly south of Brevard and would be considered prime property."

Dunn's Rock Township:
- In May of 1908, Dr. Hunt purchased 300 acres for $7.10 (tax sale).
- On Dec. 31, 1909, the "Sylvan Valley News" announced: "C.W. Hunt enters and claims 100 acres of land more or less lying in Dunn's Rock Township…"
- In 1921, he marketed a 257-acre tract in Dunn's Rock for $2,230.

Little River Township:
- In May of 1908, Dr. Hunt purchased 245 acres for $2.90 (tax sale).
- In 1921, he marketed a 245-acre tract in Little River for $1,850.

Gloucester Township:
The Biltmore Estate has archived letters (1903-1909) from "Dr. C.W. Hunt" regarding proposed land transfers. In 1917, Dr. Hunt and others signed property over to Edith S. Vanderbilt and the Gloucester Lumber Co. following a Transylvania County Superior Court case. (In 1917, Edith Vanderbilt, widow of George Vanderbilt II, owned the Biltmore Estate.)

AUCTION

The lot sale of Dr. C. W. Hunt which was advertised to sell Monday, September 1st was postponed until

Saturday, September 6th
at 12 o'clock

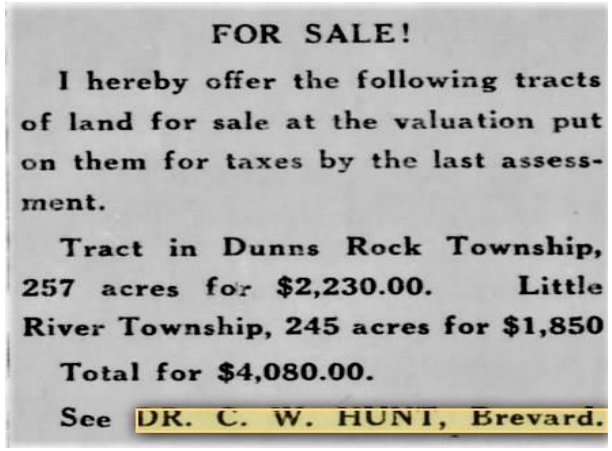
If you don't buy one or more of these lots, some day you will regret it.

After the sale of these beautiful and valuable lots on Main street I will sell the furniture from the Lankford cottage on four months time, note and approved security, on all bills over $5, consisting principally of bedsteads, dressers, washstands, bed springs, mattresses, chairs, etc.

T. W. WHITMIRE.
Auctioneer

Dr. Hunt's Main Street Lots in Brevard Auctioned

"Brevard News" of Sept 5, 1913



FOR SALE!

I hereby offer the following tracts of land for sale at the valuation put on them for taxes by the last assessment.

Tract in Dunns Rock Township, 257 acres for $2,230.00. Little River Township, 245 acres for $1,850

Total for $4,080.00.

See DR. C. W. HUNT, Brevard.

The announcement above appeared in the "Brevard News" of Feb 11, 1921. The combined release of 545 prime acres in 1921 would have been a locally significant event. Since Dr. Hunt had held these properties for over thirteen years, they appear to have simply been long-term investments.

Even at age 68, Dr. Hunt continued to advocate for Brevard's continuous improvement.

("Brevard News", March 10,1922)

WHAT BREVARD REALLY NEEDS

Suggestions made for Country Club Site, Golf Links, and Other Things

Brevard Needs, Could and Should Have:

A site for a Country Club. A subdivision for cottages to rent. A fair grounds and race track. A camping place for automobile parties and by all means Golf Links.

Now is the time for immediate action; we have talked a long time about the necessity for Golf Links. Buy the land, establish the Golf Links and all the rest will follow in due time, yes, in a short time. Have the Links laid off by an expert possessing a national reputation.

I do not advance a new idea, we all know that all of the above is badly needed. No argument is necessary. We all know that we are, individually and collectively wasting our time, which is our lives. Losing money daily by neglecting to improve our vast opportunities, location, climate, scenery and good roads here and the good roads to come.

The money? Form a joint stock company. I have good reasons to believe that to aid the movement that our banks will obtain a lump sum of say forty thousand dollars at a cheap interest, perhaps five per cent, and on long time.

Let each member of the stock company put in approved notes in bank, to make the desired sum, then the bank can get the money and loan to each individual, at a cheap interest. At five per cent it would cheaper to borrow than to use money on hand as that is worth eight per cent, a difference of three per cent saved.

Another advantage of this plan is that all who wish to help their town and county and themselves, can get the money at once, if they do not happen to have it on hand. We could look forward to having only to pay the interest on the amount for a [illegible] time.

To show that I am in earnest, and not "talking through my hat," I will say that I will borrow from the sum above mentioned, five hundred dollars, taking that much stock. With others doing the same, there are many who can subscribe many times this amount.

C. W. HUNT.

Completed Project: Brevard Country Club

Brevard – Greenville Paved Road Advocated

To fully thrive, Brevard needed a paved road to its nearest large city, Greenville, SC. Dr. Hunt and others proposed that the old Jones Gap Road be paved.

First, Dr. Hunt did some field research. In January of 1922, he interviewed some Greenville residents regarding the matter.

Then, he chose to once again employ his persuasive writing skills to benefit Brevard and Transylvania County. His decision to use a fable format was effective as it allowed him to indirectly address the issues underlying resistance without being offensive. The piece was published in the "Brevard News" on Jan. 27, 1922, after having been sent to a businessman in Greenville.

UNIQUE FABLE OF JONES GAP ROAD:

(Greenville News:)

William Goldsmith, well known business man of Greenville, received from C. W. Hunt, of Brevard, N. C., the following dissertation on the Jones' Gap road, which he entitled 'A Fable of Aesop, the Slave — A House With Four Gates."

Once upon a time a farmer owned a home surrounded by four gates opening into all of the country. These gates were called, The East Gate, The South Gate, the West Gate and the North Gate.

In the course of time storms had filled the North Gate with seemingly impassable boulders. So this man was content in his youth to use the North Gate and only use the East, South and West gate each leading into beautiful and fertile fields.

Now it came to pass as the children of this self satisfied man became many and waxed strong, they cried out, "Father we must have more room open for us the "North Gate".

The father answered, "My children I am sorry, but I cannot open the N Gate, tho in olden times my father of then passed thru it, bringing many treasures home. He said that it led to mountain and velley lands of health wealth and beauty."

Again the old man folded his hands and lapsed into his usual state of indifference and self satisfaction.

Time passed and lo upon a fortunate day his sons led by their elder brothers called, skill, labor, nerve, energy and progress, cried fot one un to the other, while the old man slept.

"We will open at any cost our N. Gate." And with one consent they attacked the barriers in the North Gate with so much force that they were easily over come, and thru this gate and Gap, called "Jones' Gap" they passed and lo a country of health, wealth and beauty opened unto them.

Moral — Greenville and Greenville county needs a modern hard surfaced Jones Gap Highway.

C. W. HUNT, Brevard, N. C.

Brevard – Greenville Paved Road Completed

On March 10, 1922, the announcement shown below appeared in the "Brevard News." It appears that the project had made some progress.

Finally, in 1931, the Geer Highway would be built between Brevard and Greenville, using an alternate route rather than the old Jones Gap Road.

Dr. Hunt's vision of having a paved route between the two cities was realized. The Geer Highway, now part of U.S. Route 276, is still heavily traveled.

WELCOME TO BREVARD

The citizens of Transylvania County will be honored by having with them at an early date a number of the representative citizens of Greenville, S. C., who will come to break bread with us and to celebrate the great victory in the final financing of the Jones Gap Road.

If there was ever any line of demarcation between North and South Carolina along the Transylvania and Greenville County lines, the same is entirely obliterated by this last link in what will prove a golden chain which binds Brevard and Greenville one to the other—inseparably and eternally—and which gives to the thriving city of Greenville the most wonderful and attractive suburb in all the mountains of Western North Carolina—namely Brevard.

It will be a most auspicious occasion, and the union of these two communities will result in bountiful benefits to both.

May this be the beginning of many similar occasions. May the imaginary line between the Carolinas be crossed by a well-kept highway so that none may know where said line is even supposed to be.

Again we welcome these good citizens of Greenville who have fought most valiantly and successfully for many years to build this road to our town and county.

Dr. C.W. Hunt: Among the First Lay Leaders of St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Brevard, NC

The first Episcopal parish in Transylvania County, St. Paul's in the Valley, was located in the county's first summer colony, Dunn's Rock. That area declined after the Civil War, and by 1873, some of St. Paul's members showed an interest in joining others to create a new church in Brevard, to be named St. Philip's.

In a letter archived by St. Philip's, Jane W. Lowndes Hume, one of the original communicants of St. Paul's in the Valley, stated: "St. Philip's Brevard was built in '83 & 4. The site was the gift of the family of Mr. R. W. Hume & the subscriptions were contributed by the family of Mr. Albert Jenkins, Dr. C. W. Hunt, & Mr. Ewbank Lucas & Mr. Lewis Sherfesee, and by many relatives and friends of Mrs. Hume in Charleston, Wilmington, Asheville, New York and Boston, with Bishop Lyman & Rev. Mr. Buel also contributing."

In 1883, the cornerstone for a simple wood frame church was laid in Brevard. The Hunt family was among the church's first 28 member families. The early years were financially difficult for the new parish.

Initially, Dr. Buel of Asheville traveled occasionally to Brevard; otherwise, laymen led services. A small group supported Dr. Buel's ministry: Albert Jenkins, Dr. C.W. Hunt, Henry Eubank, John Gadsden, and the Hume and Johnstone families.

In 1896, St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Brevard attained its first permanent rector. At that time, Dr. C.W. Hunt was among the first officers of the vestry.

The "Goodly Heritage" recorded that, from 1896 to 1916, Dr. Hunt and eight other listed men were the most active lay leaders on various committees. It further stated that, in 1897, "At a vestry meeting, A.E. Boardman, Dr. C.W. Hunt, and Wm. Symington were appointed to prepare the plans, take bids and supervise the building of the new rectory. By heroic effort, the rectory was planned and built in 1897 …"

The new building was built over the church's cemetery, which included the graves of the grandparents of Dr. Hunt's wife, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt. Their names were Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot (1818-1890) and Georgiana Providence Chisolm Heriot (1821-1899), and their gravestones can be viewed in the church's basement by appointment.

Sources:

- Dorothy Hudson, Archivist of St. Philip's Church of Brevard, NC
- Marcy Thompson, Local History Librarian of the Transylvania County Library
- National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form for St. Philip's Church
- "The Goodly Heritage: A History of St. Philip's Church of Brevard, NC, and of St. Paul's in the Valley of the Diocese of Western NC," by Mary Jane McCrary (1959)

DR. HUNT OPTIMISTIC

Has No Use For Calamity Howler—Suggests Several Progressive Measures.

Let the calamity howler howl. It is his nature, "The Leopard Cannot Change His Spots". To me the future of Transylvania County looks bright and big. We can "point with pride" to many improvements in the past; witness our improved roads, schools and churches and other public buildings. Our county home is a monument to its builders, praised by every stranger who sees it; and our other public buildings. The construction of many many dwellings and store houses being daily built speak of prosperity and progress. Our modern telephone system recently installed is an other step in the line of progress.

The efficient management of our public library and the bureau of information for the town has done a great deal for Brevard and helped many visitors who filled our boarders this season. Our Library is a great asset to the town and should be incouraged by everyone. Speaking of the Library I will repeat a suggestion made to me by Mrs. Beulah Zachary, who has labored unceasingly for the Library and the progressive prosperity of our town. Mrs. Zachary suggests that our next booklets, gotten out by the town and County, should contain a map of the County for the use of autos, riders and trampers. I wish to endore the suggestion most heartily as it is just what we need, and will be of untold advantage in many ways. The map or copy can be obtained from the government. Yes by all means give us a map of the County in our next booklet. I wish to thank the street committee for the great improvement made in the sidewalk at M. M. Chapman's and the general improvement of the streets and for the work under way to improve our sidewalk at K. Kings. Mr. King will beautify his walk by building a fine cobblestone wall.

Yes, Brevard and Transylvania County are on the eve of greater prosperity. Let each one keep his shoulder to the wheel and push, push not only once but all the time. Our farmers, merchants and citizens in general, including the Brevard Club and all other local enterprises are busy and prosperious.

The calamity howler said that our tourist season would be a failure, while some of the towns in Western North Carolina may have had a poor season, Transylvania County has been full of turists.

Another evidence of progress is the fact that our home paper is daily extending its list of subscribers. This is as it should be, nothing helps a place like its home paper, and the name "Home" paper should make it dear to every citizen, and every citizen for their own good and the good of his family, and for the good of his county should be a subscriber to his home paper. Think what the conditions would be without a local paper. It is a general clearing house of business, news, and knowledge for the town and county. The paper is better now than ever known in its history, thanks to the present manager.

DR. C. W. HUNT.

(Brevard News of Sept 30, 1921)

In this article, published during the last few years of his life, Dr. Hunt took aim at pessimistic naysayers, dismissing them as "calamity howlers."

He declared, *"To me the future of Transylvania County looks big and bright."* Such optimism may explain, in part, why the "Brevard News" had referenced Dr. Hunt in over 450 announcements and articles: he had been an optimistic local leader for over four decades.

He recognized some of the county's past accomplishments: improved roads, schools, churches and other public buildings; the construction of homes and sidewalks; and a modern telephone system.

A well-read man, Dr. Hunt gave special praise to the public library and to the town's newspaper.

Dismissing pessimists, Dr. Hunt exhorted:

"Yes, Brevard and Transylvania County are on the eve of greater prosperity. Let each one keep his shoulder to the wheel and push, push not only once but all the time."

CHAPTER 3

Dr. C.W. Hunt and Son – Fervently Patriotic

"To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured…"

- President Woodrow Wilson –

(On the Eve of the U.S. Entry into World War I, April 1917)

World War I

It is difficult today to even imagine our nation before World War I.

In the early 1900's, many Americans were optimistic about the future; our national economy rivaled that of many of Europe's older nations. Millions of immigrants had arrived from Europe and Asia, and the U.S. population was larger than any European nation, except Russia. Though by many measures North Carolina was progressing at a good pace, much of the state was still rural, lacking even state highways.

America was recognized as an economic power but its military might had not been fully demonstrated. With limited military hardware and a smaller trained army, it was not prepared to join the Great War in Europe. But repeated German attacks on American ships began to change public opinion and, in April of 1917, America declared war on Imperial Germany.

America's industrialization in some regions allowed for conversion to meet the war's material needs, but the lack of trained manpower was a great challenge. Researcher J. Llewellyn has stated, "President Wilson called up a draft to increase the size of the army. Training camps were set up throughout the country, but there were not enough rifles, uniforms, or artillery. Soldiers had to practice with sticks for rifles and pine logs for cannon. It took almost a year before America had any troops ready to fight. In the meantime, Germany had defeated Russia and was about to defeat British and French armies on the western front. Then the Americans arrived." ("The United States before World War I" by J. Llewellyn et al; 2014)

Dr. Hunt's Role: Local Luminary

In communities across the nation, civilians assumed leadership to support the War at the local level. In Transylvania County, that person was Dr. Hunt. Given his long record of civic leadership, this is not surprising but as we consider all of his responsibilities at the time, it's hard to see how he managed. Then age 64, Dr. Hunt had a large medical practice throughout Transylvania County. His published research and long record as a progressive public health officer had extended his professional reputation beyond his home county. At such an age, one might have expected him to have been easing into retirement. Instead, he was about to confront two enormous challenges: the greatest flu pandemic in modern history and the demands of World War I.

In 1917 and 1918, like the rest of the nation, North Carolina faced formidable challenges. North Carolina sent 86,457 soldiers overseas. In only five months of combat, 624 North Carolinians were killed in battle while 3655 were wounded and 204 died later of wounds. In addition to battle casualties, another 1542 North Carolinians died of disease while serving in the army, mostly from the flu pandemic. Even more died of flu back home. ("Memories of World War I: North Carolina Doughboys on the Western Front" by R. Jackson Marshall III; North Carolina Division of Archives and History; 1998).

In Transylvania County, Dr. Hunt served a critical role in both the flu and war efforts. As the County Health Officer, he was accustomed to leading public health initiatives such as inoculation and health education, providing care at county facilities, acting as coroner, reporting school health statistics, ensuring the compliance of other local doctors to state requirements, etc. But the increase in long distance travel during World War I sped the dispersion of the flu pandemic and Dr. Hunt felt the need to prioritize flu containment and to act quickly. Unlike much of the state, Dr. Hunt chose to fight the flu with a strict, legally enforced quarantine (meeting considerable resistance by some, surely). The war added another burden: he was tasked with examining men for medical exemptions to military service. These combined responsibilities would have exhausted a younger man.

Yet, Dr. Hunt chose to do much more. This war was personal for Dr. Hunt as his son, David Lutterloh Hunt, had volunteered to serve. Dr. Hunt met these challenges by inspiring others with his characteristic optimism and creativity. News announcements showed him helping to lead the local war bond campaign. He led a successful effort to build a war memorial arch at an entrance to the Pisgah National Forest. He shared one of his own patriotic, and deeply personal, poems in a national medical journal and even wrote the lyrics of a published patriotic march!

Dr. Hunt's son would eventually return to the U.S. to complete a long life. Shortly after the flu and war efforts were resolved, Dr. Hunt resigned as the County Health Officer though he would continue his private practice in Brevard. And he could take pride knowing that he had provided decisive and effective leadership during one of the nation's darkest eras.

The poem shown here was written by Dr. Hunt. It appeared, along with the photograph shown in Chapter 6, in the "American Journal of Clinical Medicine" (Vol. 25, No.1, Pg. 301, January 1918).

It is striking that a medical journal would publish such a personal poem but the nation was very focused on World War I at the time. It's not surprising that Dr. Hunt wrote well: he was a reader of Shakespeare's works.

OUR SON

Who can guess our pride and joy,
As we hold our baby boy,
Tiny infant, knows no one,
Our blessed infant son.

May God bless us, every one,
Most of all our baby son.

Time goes on, he grows in grace,
Knowing look lights up his face,
Smiling, cooing, kicks his feet –
My, he's smart! And, oh, so sweet!

May God bless us, every one,
Most of all our baby son.

Time goes on – it makes me sad:
Little son is now a lad.
Goes to school, and then to play –
Leaves our home now every day.

May God bless us, every one,
Most of all our boy, our son.

Time goes on, he's called by life,
Called to toil, and daily strife
Makes him noble, great, and strong:
Full-fledged man in the busy throng.

May God bless us, every one,
Most of all our sturdy son.

Time goes on, grim war calls son,
From our loving arms he's gone.
For the right he'll bravely stand,
Son is now a soldier man.

May God bless us, every one,
Most of all our soldier son.

Soldier true, our pride, our joy –
Son is still our infant boy –
Still our babe, his country's man,
For the right he'll bravely stand.

May God bless us, every one,
Most of all our own dear son.

- C.W. Hunt, Brevard, N.C. -

Dr. Hunt's son, David, was stationed in France for at least eleven months. ("Brevard News: of May 2, 1919)

As the service card shown here records, David was promoted above his starting rank of Private and received an honorable discharge.

North Carolina, World War... Service Cards, 1917-1919 > North Carolina, World War... Service Cards, 1917-1919 > Army and Marine Corps > Howard, Earnst to Irby, Carl

Transylvania 1½

Hunt (Surname) David L (Christian name) 1,165,040 (Army serial number) white (Race: White or colored)

Residence: (Street and house number) (Town or city) Brevard (County) NORTH CAROLINA (State)

* Enlisted in NG Charlotte NC — Apr 25/17 —
† Born in Brevard NC — 20 6/12 yrs —
Organizations: Co B 105 Engrs to Nov 22/17; Co A 115 MG Bn 2 Corps Repl Bn AEF France to disch

Grades: Corp May 10/17; Corp Oct 13/17; Sgt July 6/17; Sgt Nov 22/ 18; Pvt Sept 16/17

Engagements: — —

Wounds or other injuries received in action: None. —
‡ Served overseas: May 10/18 to Apr 5/18 —
§ Hon. disch. Apr 16/19 on demobilization —
Was reported 0 per cent disabled on date of discharge, in view of occupation.
Remarks: — —

Form No. 724-1½, A. G. O. March 12, 1920. 3—7688

*Insert "R. A.", "N. G.", "E. R. C.", "N A.", as case may be, followed by place and date of enlistment. † Give place of birth and date of birth, or age at enlistment. ‡ Give dates of departure from and arrival in the United States. § Give date.

Completed Project: World War I Memorial Arch

With creativity and patriotic zeal, Dr. Hunt responded to World War I by proposing and promoting the creation of a war memorial arch to Pisgah National Forest. Specifically, the gate was located on Pisgah Highway (US-276) as one enters Pisgah National Forest near the junction with Hendersonville Hwy (US-64) and Asheville Hwy (NC-280) in Brevard, NC.

As part of its online exhibit, "Commemorative Landscapes of North Carolina," UNC at Chapel Hill reported: "The since removed World War Memorial Arch spanned the Transylvania County entrance to Pisgah National Forest. A bronze eagle with spread wings crowned the arch which was supported by two pillars build of stones collected from the Davidson River and supported by iron bars. The pillars stood 20-feet tall with crenelated tops, much like a castle tower. Each pillar stood on a single 4X4 feet base which was mirrored by a ledge the same size half way up the pillar. Lamps were attached to this center ledge. The distance between the pillars was 16-feet while the arch was 4-feet wide and faced with smooth stone on the front for lettering. Bronze plaques were attached to the front of each tower… The arch was later removed to widen and pave the road leading into the forest. A large stone structure was built in its place to mark the entrance that stands on the right as one enters the park. The three plaques from the original arch were attached to the roadway side of the new structure …"

The dedication was held on September 3, 1923, and the "Brevard News" stated that a large crowd was in attendance.

The wording of the three bronze plaques is provided below.

Dr. Hunt Plaque Wording:

ORIGINATED AND PROMOTED BY DR. C.W. HUNT.

Dedication Plaque Wording:

**ERECTED BY CITIZENS OF TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N.C.
TO HONOR ITS MEN WHO SERVED IN THE 1917 WORLD WAR 1919.
FOR HONOR, HOME AND HUMANITY.
THIS TABLET WAS GIVEN BY THE BREVARD BETTERMENT ASSOCIATION.**

War Dead Plaque Wording:

**IN LOVING MEMORY OF THOSE WHO MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE FOR THEIR COUNTRY:
D. MONROE WILSON, BOYD WILEY ROSS.
THOMAS JOSEPH TURNER, BRANCE LORENZO GLAZENER,
ELLIS FREEMAN BARTON, SCOTT DOGGIN, BUFORD RAINES.
THIS TABLET WAS GIVEN BY THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WOMAN'S SERVICE.**

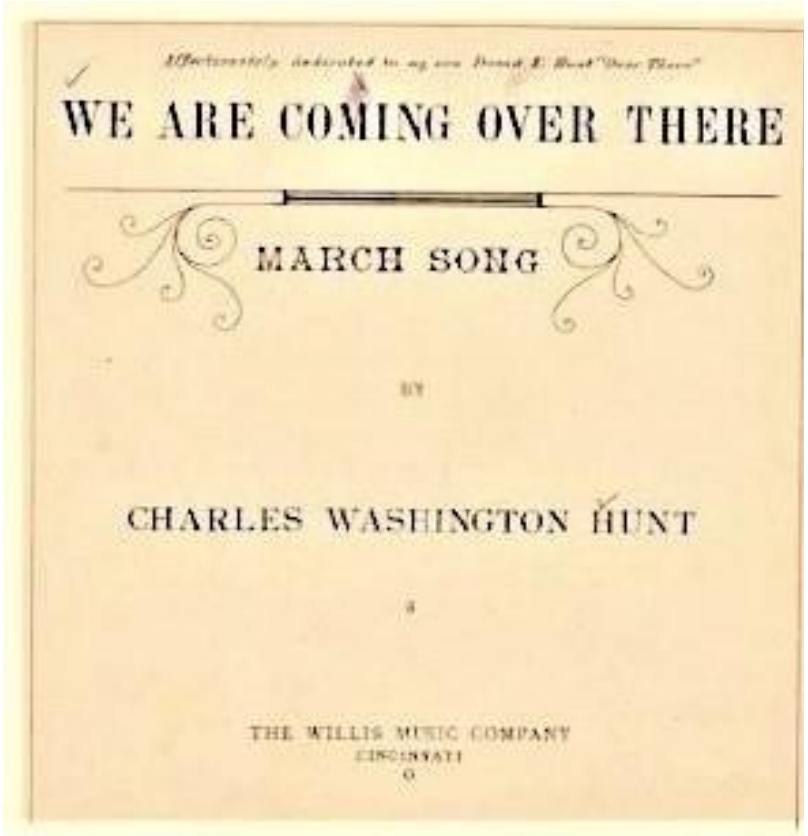
Dr. Hunt's World War I March

Dr. Hunt was credited in 1918 with the published World War I march, "We Are Coming Over There," dedicated to his son, "David L. Hunt" (David Lutterloh Hunt), who was serving in the U.S. Army. It is unknown whether Dr. Hunt composed and notated the musical arrangement, but as a published poet, he certainly penned the lyrics.

The copy shown here was archived by the Library of Congress. They categorized it as "Popular Music 1911 – 1920," as "World War I Sheet Music," and as "Songs (High Voice) with Piano." (The Library's control number for the work is 2009371349.)

The work was originally published in 1918 by the Willis Music Company of Cincinnati, OH. Announced in the "Brevard News" of Oct 31, 1918:

Health Officer Dr. C. W. Hunt is winning laurels in the literary world as well as the professional. A prominent Asheville man has asked to read his poem "Our Son" before the Soldiers' Fathers' Club. He thinks its merit deserves wide publicity. His song "We are Coming Over There" has been highly commended, even in such a musical center as Cincinnati.


WE ARE COMING OVER THERE

MARCH SONG

BY

CHARLES WASHINGTON HUNT

THE WILLIS MUSIC COMPANY
CINCINNATI
O

At the top of the sheet music's cover page, shown above, is Dr. Hunt's dedication:

Affectionately dedicated to my son David L. Hunt "Over There."

Tempo di Marcia

Maestoso

1. We are com - ing, com - ing, boys, to join you
2. The soul - stir - ring tune of Dix - ie fills the
3. We are com - ing, com - ing from the far North

o - ver there, In the beau - ty land where lil - ies wave so
air and blends With the thrill - ing shouts of our brave ar - my
land of snow, And from Dix - ie where the cot - ton and the

Copyright, MCMXVIII, by The Willis Music Company

proud and fair, We are com - ing with brave hearts, with treas - ures
that de - fends, To the fair he - ro - ic France, the land of
or - ange grow, From the gold - en East, and from the land of

rich to spare, To shield the lov - ed land of lil - ies
lil - ies rare, We're com - ing soon to shield and save your
set - ting sun, All, all are com - ing on to slay the

o - ver there. Then the fierce and blood - y Hun will trem - ble
maid - ens fair. Com - ing from the sun - ny South - land brave, we'll
hate - ful Hun, We are com - ing, com - ing o'er the deep and

and be - ware, We are com - ing, com - ing, boys, to do and
firm - ly stand, And we'll fight be - side you, side by side, and
dan - g'rous sea, We are com - ing on to fight for truth and

ev - er dare, We are com - ing to the glo - rious fray with
hand to hand, We are com - ing, com - ing, glo - rious France, to
lib - er - ty, Com - ing now, our treas - ures great and blood we

sword and gun, We'll flaunt the Stars and Stripes be - fore the wretch - ed Hun.
do our share, And God will give us might - y vic - t'ry o - ver there.
will not spare, We're com - ing, com - ing to God's vic - t'ry o - ver there.

CHORUS

We are com - ing, com - ing bold and free, Our

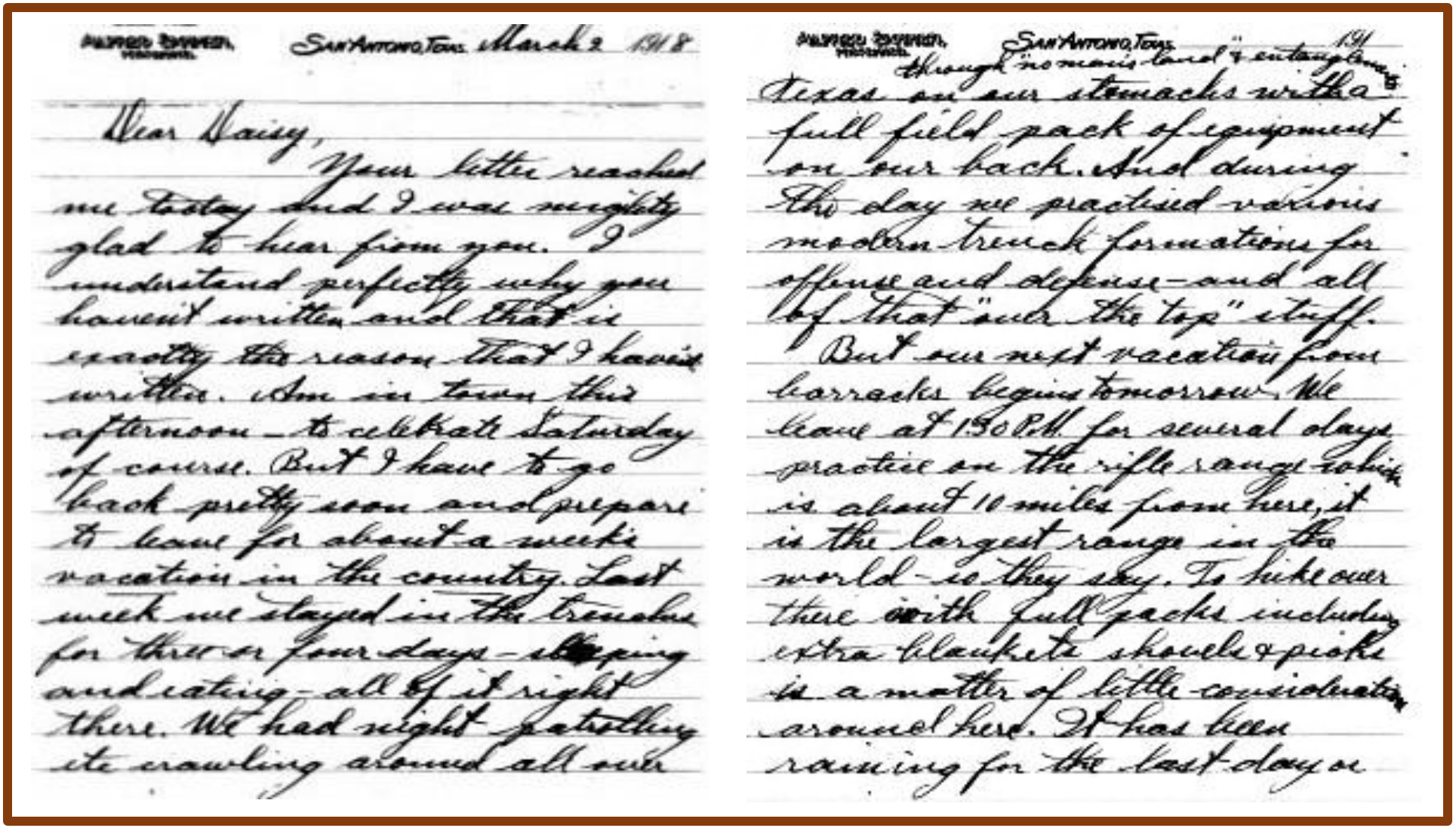
lives and treas - ures we'll not spare, We are

com - ing, com - ing to a ju - bi - lee Of

peace and vic - t'ry o - ver there. We are there.

On March 2, 1918, this letter was sent by David Lutterloh Hunt to his sister, Margaret Hunt Robertson, also known as Daisy or Daidy. Mrs. Robertson was married to William Ross Robertson of Charlotte, NC, but the letter was mailed to her at 702 Washington Street East, Greenville, SC. At that time, Mrs. Robertson lived in the Pettigru area of Greenville, SC, while her husband trained for World War I at Camp Sevier.

The return address was "D.L. Hunt, 3rd Co. Inf., Camp Stanley, Texas," where David was in military training. This letter was kept by the granddaughter of Mrs. Robertson, Louise Robertson Harris Paffen. Like his father, David's writing displayed intelligence and a capacity for written expression.



San Antonio Tex. March 2 1918

Dear Daisy,

Your letter reached me today and I was mighty glad to hear from you. I understand perfectly why you haven't written and that is exactly the reason that I haven't written. Am in town this afternoon – to celebrate Saturday of course. But I have to go back pretty soon and prepare to leave for about a week's vacation in the country. Last week we stayed in the trenches for three or four days – sleeping and eating – all of it right there. We had night patrolling etc crawling around all over

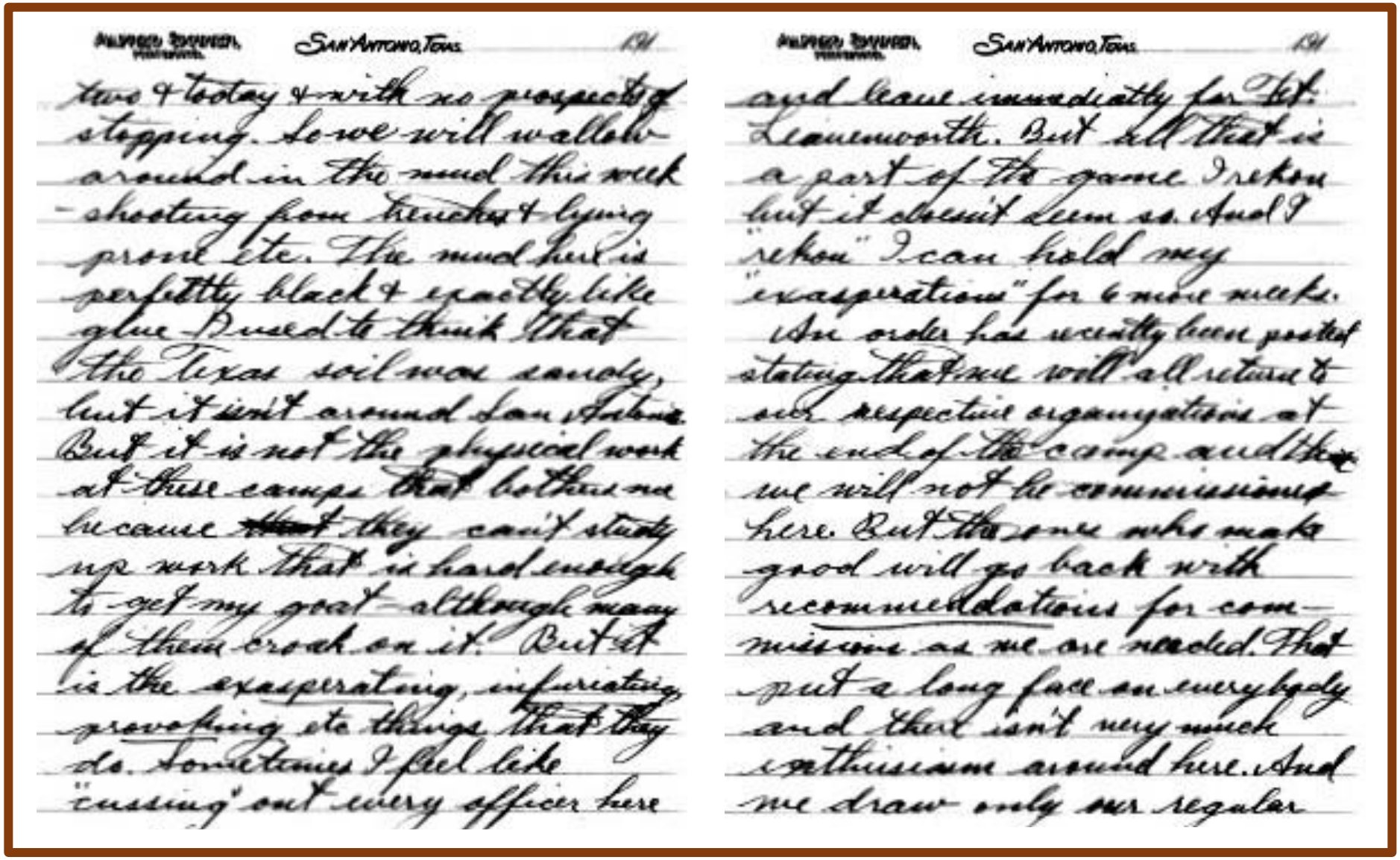
San Antonio Tex. 191

through "no man's land" & entanglements

Texas on our stomachs with a full field pack of equipment on our back. And during the day we practised various modern trench formations for offense and defense – and all of that "over the top" stuff.

But our next vacation from barracks begins tomorrow. We leave at 1:30 P.M. for several days practice on the rifle range which is about 10 miles from here, it is the largest range in the world – so they say. To hike over there with full packs including extra blankets shovels & picks is a matter of little consideration around here. It has been raining for the last days or

Camp Stanley, still in use by the U.S. Army, is located about twenty miles from San Antonio. During World War I, it was used for infantry training. In this letter, David described the rigors of training, including trench warfare, rifle practice, office work and psychological testing. He mentioned that he had not been overwhelmed by the physical strain but, like all recruits, had to learn to endure the "exasperating, infuriating, provoking" behavior of the officers. But he understood that "all that is part of the game" and he remained committed to finishing what he had started.



San Antonio, Texas

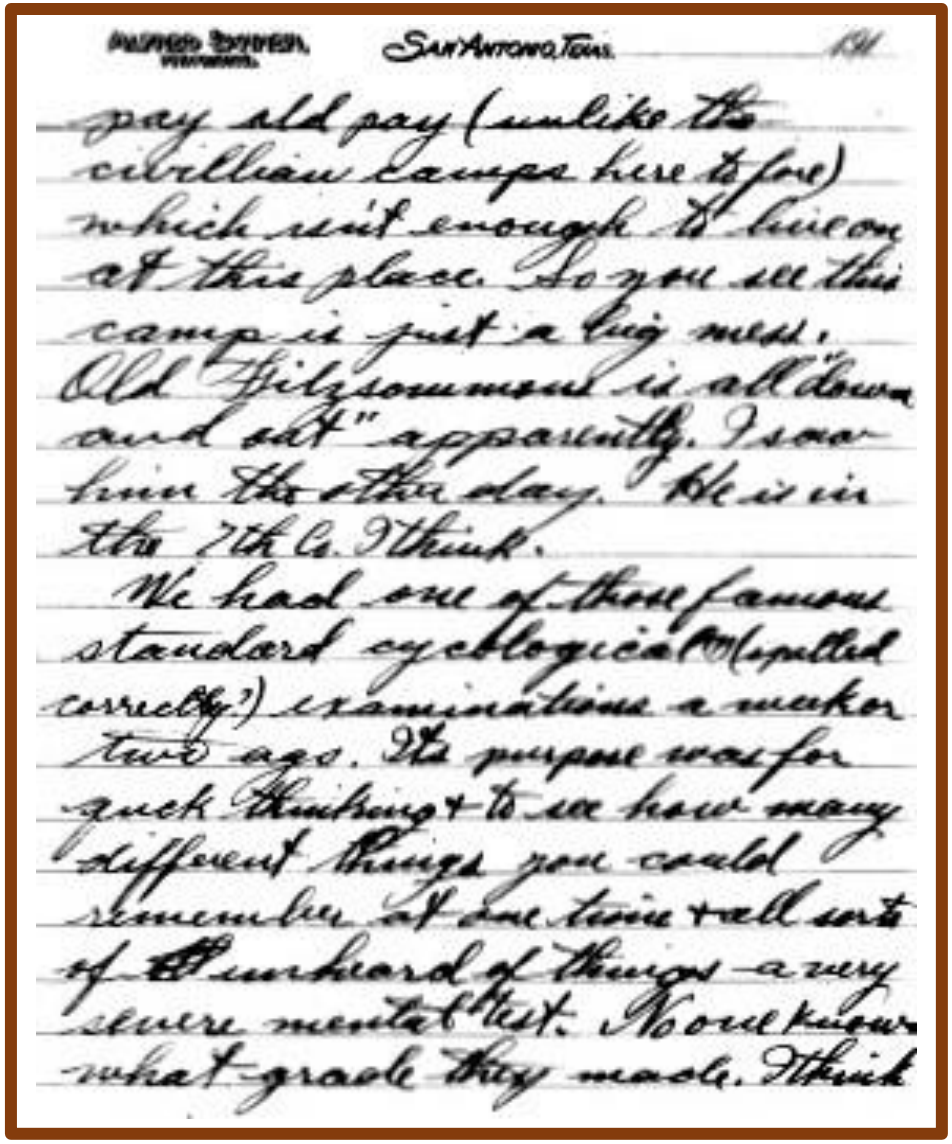
two & today & with no prospects of stopping. So we will wallow around in the mud this week - shooting from trenches & lying prone etc. The mud here is perfectly black & exactly like glue. Used to think that the Texas soil was sandy, but it isn't around San Antonio. But it is not the physical work at these camps that bothers me because ~~that~~ they can't stump up work that is hard enough to get my goat - although many of them crock on it. But it is the exasperating, infuriating, provoking etc things that they do. Sometimes I feel like "cussing" out every officer here

San Antonio, Texas

and leave immediatly for Ft. Leavenworth. But all that is a part of the game I reckon but it doesn't seem so. And I "reckon" I can hold my "exasperations" for 6 more weeks.

An order has recently been posted stating that we will all return to our respective organizations at the end of the camp and then we will not be commissioned here. But the one who make good will go back with recommendations for commissions as we are needed. That put a long face on everybody and there isn't very much enthusiasm around here. And we draw only our regular

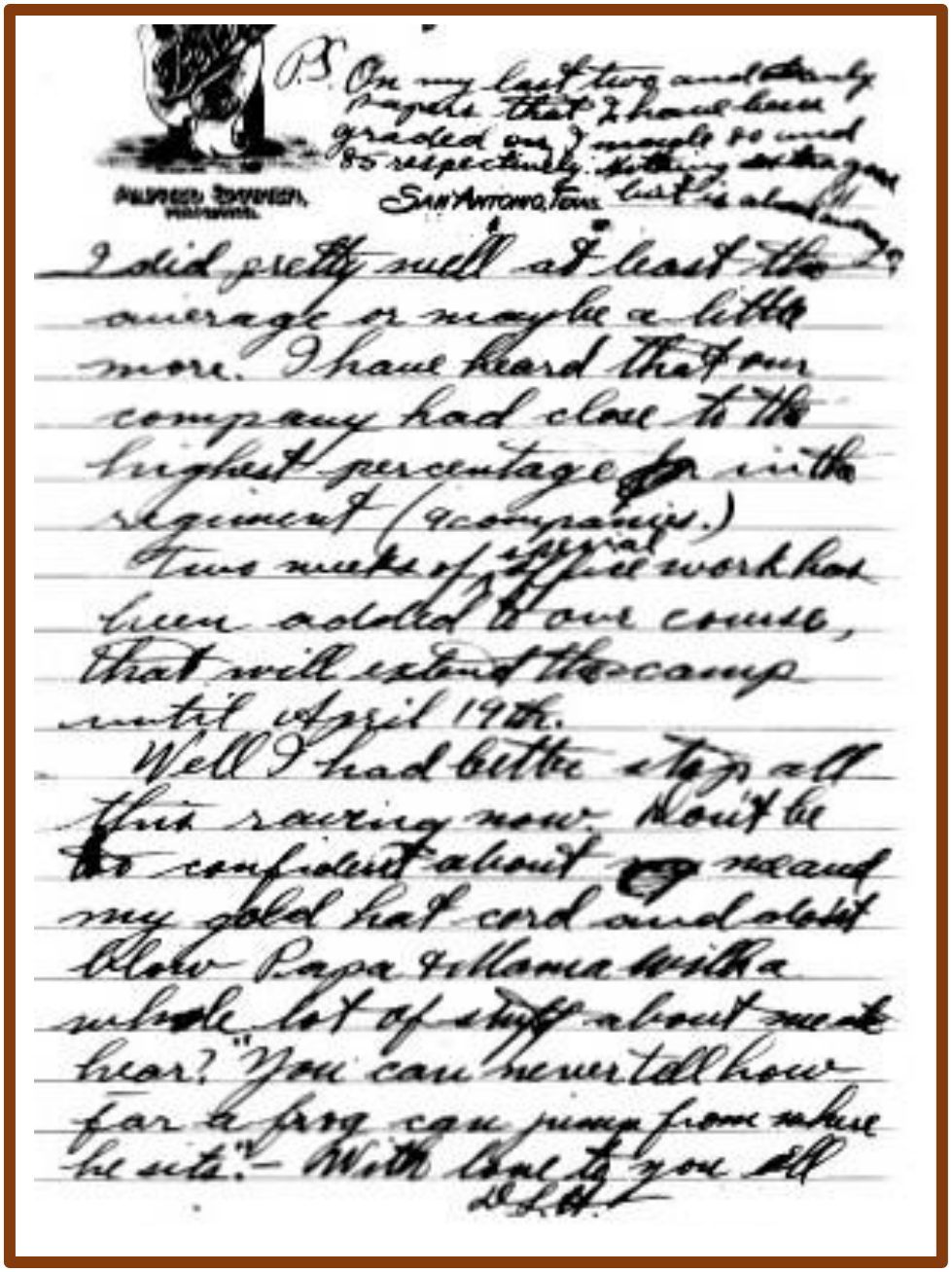
Not wanting to worry his parents, David added, "Don't blow Papa and Mama with a whole lot of stuff about me, hear?" He closes with the expression, "You can never know how far a frog can jump from where he sits." He may have been suggesting that his military training was giving him the opportunity to test his strengths.



ALFRED SYNER, PRESIDENT. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. 191

pay old pay (unlike the civilian camps here to fore) which isn't enough to live on at this place. So you see this camp is just a big mess. Old Filzsommons is all "down and out" apparently. I saw him the other day. He is in the 7th Co. I think.

We had one of those famous standard cycological (spelled correctly?) examinations a week or two ago. Its purpose was for quick thinking + to see how many different things you could remember at one time + all sorts of unheard of things - a very severe mental test. No one knows what grade they made. I think



P.S. On my last two and [illegible] papers that I have been graded on I made 80 and 85 respectively. Nothing [illegible] but is about [illegible]

ALFRED SYNER, PRESIDENT. SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS. 191

I did pretty well at least the average or maybe a little more. I have heard that our company had close to the highest percentage in the regiment (9 companies.)

Two weeks of special office work has been added to our course, that will extend the camp until April 19th.

Well I had better stop all this raving now. Don't be too confident about me and my gold hat cord and don't blow Papa & Mama with a whole lot of stuff about me hear? "You can never tell how far a frog can jump from where he sits." - With love to you all

D.L.H.

Trench Warfare

The article below, published on September 26, 1918, stated that David Hunt had engaged in trench warfare in Ypres, Belgium.

Several major battles were fought in Ypres in 1917 and 1918. The vicious battles that occurred there in late September of 1918 involved southern Belgium and northern France, with around 10,000 Allied casualties.

Engaging in trench warfare at Ypres, David Hunt was very fortunate to have escaped injury. More than 828 North Carolinian families lost loved ones from war-related injuries during World War I, including at least seven families in Transylvania County.

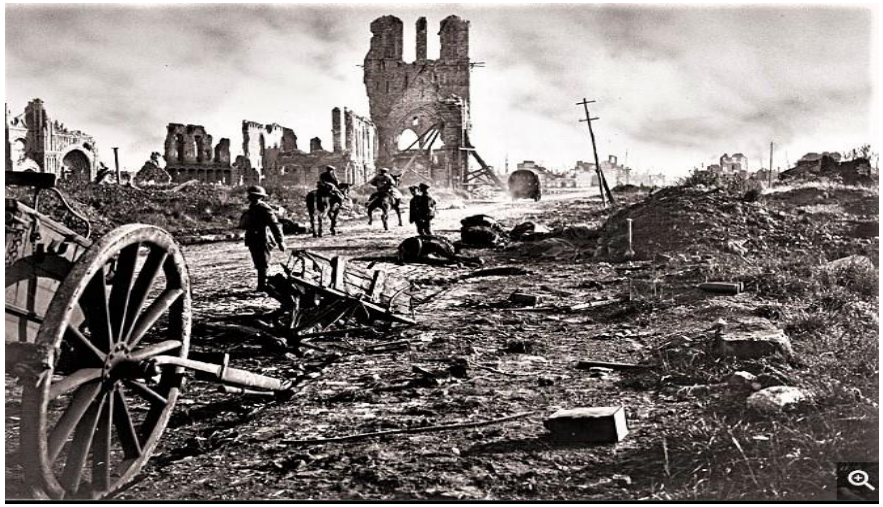


Photo: Ypres, Belgium, 1918 (Encyclopaedia Britannica)

"Brevard News" of September 26, 1918

FROM A BREVARD BOY OVER THERE

(Quotations from a letter written by David Hunt to Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt.)

"* * * I received your newspaper clippings and enjoyed them very much. We have no news from U. S. except through an occasional English paper.

* * * We can't tell, of course, which one of us will be next. All of the Germans that I have seen are nothing but little boys or very old men.

I am in charge of a machine gun and squad. I am in the trenches at Ypres (in Belgium) shallow trenches and breast works. If the trenches are deep the water rises. The Huns are scared to death of the French-Americans.

Gerry (Germans) is still combing hospitals. That is due to the fact that Gerry and the allies began painting large red crosses on some of their ammunition dumps and it was discouraged eventually.

When coming over we all wore life preservers all of the time. We get plenty of cigarettes. They are British made and no good. I received some magazines from Rev. C. D. Chapman and enjoyed them very much. Please thank him for them.

Yes, I can carry on incorrectly a simple conversation in French. I do not find it hard to learn, having studied latin.

The last time that I was up the line I had orders to move my machine gun and squad to a certain place and fire on a certain crossing of railroad and a trail where Gerry usually crosses in bringing up his reserves. We got our elevation and direction from a map. According to orders we used three hours to fire 2,000 shots, firing bursts of irregular sizes and at irregular intervals. Monroe Wilson, the gunner of my squad did most of the firing and I did some of it to keep in practice. It is also fun to fire. Monroe is one of the best gunners and soldiers in the company and absolutely fearless. That night we might have killed a pile of Germans or we might not have killed any. Gerry was circulating around that section that night. We concealed the flash of our gun with a wet fire screen. We had to keep our heads low on account of snipers. We would fire awhile, five or six seconds, then a German sniper with a machine gun would answer us, firing obout a foot over our heads. We were in a hole and behind a bank. We would simply laugh at him, because he couldn't hit us. He would skin over the edge of the bank though. It is very easy to tell where a machine gun is and in what direction it is firing.

On the front that we are on we are almost surrounded by Gerry, just as Rheims used to be. I received the Brevard papers and was mighty glad to get them.

You are right there is nothing that looks natural over here except the stars. Some of the boys the other night commented upon that very fact. The poem you sent me is right, give me "America." These people over here are so far behind time that they don't know they are living. They have two-wheeled dump carts for buggies. There are one or two decent looking vehicles in Paris, but they are very few.

All of our work is done at night. When we get through we sleep and eat and smoke and tell big lies and do all we can to make each other wish that he was at home, all for mental occupation.

We sit around and watch air battles, watch Gerry shoot "whizz bangs" at our planes and watch ours shoot at his. We see them brought down in flames sometimes. It is very hard to hit them. Gerry is deathly afraid of our air craft and anti-air craft guns.

If you hang around the trenches for awhile you become very indifferent and fearless of shells and bullets and don't pay any attention to them, but of course it will not do to allow yourself to be careless."

CHAPTER 4

Dr. C.W. Hunt – Personally Creative

"Dr. Hunt found many writers portraying mountain families very differently from the way in which he saw them… Dr. Hunt knew the old-time mountain people, for he spent his life among them. He knew their ways long before progress began to set them aside."

- Louise Bailey, Historian of Henderson County, North Carolina –

"Dr. Hunt Knew the Ways of Old-Timers"

- Louise Bailey -

This article regarding Dr. Charles Washington Hunt of Brevard was written by Louise Howe Bailey (1915-2009). For 42 years, Ms. Bailey penned the column "Along the Ridges" for the "Hendersonville Times - News," and she authored nine books including her latest, "Remembering Henderson County." Her numerous awards included the North Carolina Society of Historians' Religious Book Award in 1995 and her recognition as the Western North Carolina Historian of the Year in 1997. She received the Order of the Long Leaf Pine, the second highest civilian honor bestowed by the governor of North Carolina.

This copy of Ms. Bailey's article was transcribed from a clipping, verbatim and in full. It probably had appeared in her "Hendersonville Times – News" column but the publication date is unknown.

Mrs. Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt, widow of Dr. Hunt, resided in Hendersonville during her last few years. Their son, David Lutterloh Hunt. had managed a business there as well.

As a physician working among isolated families in the Blue Ridge mountains in the early 1900's, Dr. Charles Hunt came to know people with whom customs lingered and self-sufficiency stalled the inroads of progress.

He observed the old-time ways and the generation that lived by them, and he remembered one evening when he sat at an old friend's fireside. "The soft southerly wind had ceased blowing," he said. Thin clouds gathered in the west, gradually obscuring the light of the moon. The old man drew close to examine the fire. He took his time about it, then he said, "After a few more warm days there'll be a change in the weather." He leaned forward, listening intently. Then, "Yep, the fire's poppin' snow." Weather forecasts were a long time reaching isolated mountain cabins, but the old folks studied nature in ways that were far from scientific although they often proved true. Dr. Hunt said he was not at all surprised to wake up several mornings later to see the ground covered with snow, just as his friend had said it would be.

Dr. Hunt found many writers portraying mountain families very differently from the way in which he saw them. "It's understandable, though," he said. "They enlarge on one or two aspects of life, but they can't really know the people themselves unless they live among them for years." He said writers shouldn't try to go by appearances for "a mountain man's face is like the face of nature - impassive and inscrutable. Yet to a stranger he's kind and courteous, and for his family he would risk his life if they were in danger."

In his many years of practice, Dr. Hunt never knew a trail to be too dark, too cold or dangerous for a man to travel to help a friend or to bring a doctor to a suffering neighbor. "At the same time," he noted, "mountain folks are clannish, for they're bound by ties of blood and by the same interests, hopes, and fears. They're bound by the kind of integrity that will make them stick together against the outside world if necessary."

In reference to the first settlers who came into the Blue Ridge mountains, Dr. Hunt mentioned a custom that may well have given rise to a false impression of the people. "They came seeking a place to live and worship as they saw fit," he said. "And, yes, they carried their rifles to Church. They had to, but not from hostility to anyone else as it may have looked to the outsider. It was because the forests were dense and wild beasts frequented them. Trails leading to the isolated churches prolonged danger and protection was essential."

The early settlers had cleared land to plant corn, and they had built mills where they pounded corn by hand to make meal. Still in use in Dr. Hunt's time were the homemade sifters for removing the chaff. "Certainly, no store-bought sifters had made their way into those mountain households," he said. "People made their own by removing the hair from a piece of deer skin, then they tanned the skin well and stretched it over a wooden hoop. After it dried, they punched holes all through it and the resulting sifter lasted them a lifetime."

In his day, ashes were still being leached to make lye to boil with meat scraps and bones to make soap. The women were careful to stir the mixture with a sassafras stick and no other kind. Then when the soap went to boiling, they laid the stick across the edges of the pot so the soap wouldn't boil over. They did this on the dark of the moon always. They kept back some lye to boil with mutton tallow to make a hard paste the men of the family used for shaving soap.

A few of the old customs were giving way to progress when Dr. Hunt traveled on horseback in his medical practice. A school teacher could get supplies from the other side of the ridge, but before that she'd had to boil chestnut bark and oak galls together to make blue ink, and she'd pressed poke berries to make red ink. Black ink was more trouble to come by, being maple and poplar bark boiled together and strained, then copperas was added to make the ink all the blacker. Goose quill pens were easy enough for a man with a very sharp knife to provide.

Dr. Hunt knew the old-time mountain people, for he spent his life among them. He knew their ways long before progress began to set them aside.

Dr. Hunt's Novel, "Mrs. Capps"

For over four decades, from 1880 to 1924, Dr. Hunt remained focused on helping Brevard and Transylvania County move forward through a series of civic improvement projects. At the same time, he had a deep appreciation for the area's mountaineers and their traditional customs. As Louise Bailey, Henderson County historian, noted, "Dr. Hunt knew the old-time mountain people, for he spent his life among them. He knew their ways long before progress began to set them aside."

Fortunately, many of Dr. Hunt's observations regarding these people and their ways were captured in his novel, "Mrs. Capps." Dr. Hunt's great-grandson, Mark Robertson, has commented, "The manuscript is an interesting weave of life and times in and around Brevard for a country doctor, and a story inset between a local girl and a revenuer."

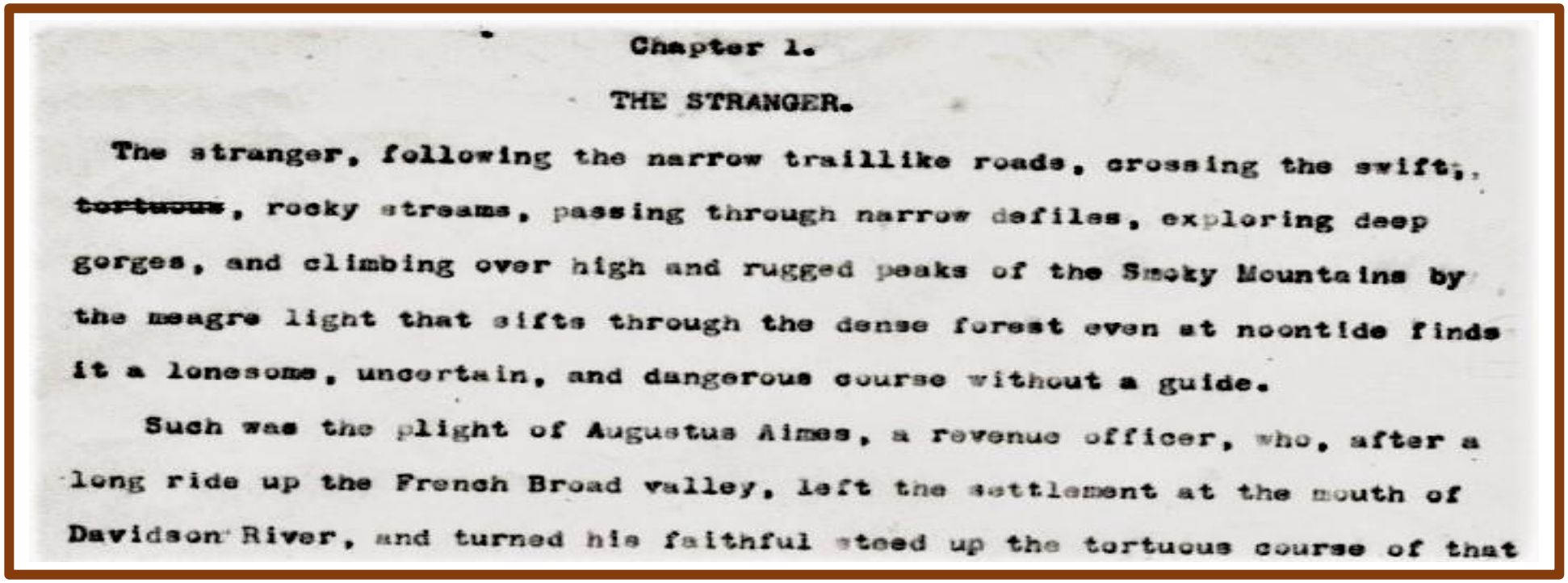
Although unfinished, "Mrs. Capps" was an extensive effort with 27 chapters and 314 pages. After Dr. Hunt's death, his manuscript was passed down from his wife to his descendants and today the original remains in Mark Robertson's hands.

A few considerations:

- It is unknown when this novel was drafted or typed, but Dr. Hunt died in 1924.
- Mid-manuscript, the author dropped the use of local dialect. Later edits from an unverifiable source seem intent upon adding such dialect back into the dialogue.
- The novel's ending appeared to have been a work in progress, showing two distinct methods of composition.
- Handwritten edits appear on the typed manuscript but they are not believed to have been the work of Dr. Hunt.

This fictional work has been unavailable to the public - until now. To preserve the deteriorating document, Mr. Robertson recently preserved the entire work digitally. Complete copies have been provided to the Transylvania County Library in Brevard, as well as the Transylvania Heritage Museum.

Dr. Hunt dedicated the novel to his descendants. In appreciation of the work's historical relevance, as well as Dr. Hunt's unique perspective and voice, we are now presenting this to the residents of Transylvania County, North Carolina, and to the general public.



Chapter 1.

THE STRANGER.

The stranger, following the narrow traillike roads, crossing the swift, ~~tortuous~~, rocky streams, passing through narrow defiles, exploring deep gorges, and climbing over high and rugged peaks of the Smoky Mountains by the meagre light that sifts through the dense forest even at noontide finds it a lonesome, uncertain, and dangerous course without a guide.

Such was the plight of Augustus Aimes, a revenue officer, who, after a long ride up the French Broad valley, left the settlement at the mouth of Davidson River, and turned his faithful steed up the tortuous course of that

tumultuous stream. The so called road follows the bank, and oft times the bed and current of the stream. The many fords taxed his horsemanship to find a proper entrance, to avoid the many boulders hidden by the foaming current, and find an exit by locating the narrow road, covered on either side by a heavy growth of laurel and rhododendron. The towering hemlock trees pierced the sky and shut out the light of the heavens. He found himself far from the habitations of man, with no other companion than his faithful horse, traveling these wilds in the throes of a midwinter snow storm, a blizzard of the Appalachians. One of those bitter and relentless storms which cause the mountaineer to fasten his stock in their shelter, made of poles and covered with rough boards: careful that all of his children are gathered in safely with him as he hides from the wintry blasts beneath the shelter of his humble cabin.

A cabin built of the native trees hewn from the forest, with every crack securely chinked and daubed with a clay mortar: a solid floor made of thick "punchin plank", that is, thick flat pieces hewn from the tree, their edges well fitted together, a rough floor of great strength and warmth. The capacious fireplace was filled with a generous supply of wood: first a huge back log, as much as two stalwart men could lift, a large front stick, and the space between filled with many armfuls of round sticks crossed and piled, the cracks allowing the roaring flames to leap and spring through the entire mass as they greedily devour

the crackling wood: the flames lighting up every cranny and, with the glowing coals, throwing a life saving heat to every corner of the room: the sparks dancing and flying about the large rock hearth and chasing one another through the smoke and up through the wooden chimney--made of split sticks and clay mortar--to lose themselves with one last dying glow in the freezing winds without.

The pots and kettles, coffee pot, and frying pan are pushed to one side while the old man and old woman, with the "young'uns," crowd around the hearth; the faithful hound, and old black cat sharing alike in the welcome heat.

In such a storm our traveler, who was searching for the home of Malcom Mc.Donald, had by directions given him at a little town in the mountains, now forty miles distant, traveled many weary miles, the last of which were through heavily fallen snow. As the climax of the storm burst upon him, he found himself off of the main road, on a narrow cart way, which at best was a poor mountain trail. The fast falling snow covered with glistening crystals the many evergreens, laurel, rhododendron, balsam, and pine: covered with fleecy festoons the limbs of the giant oaks: and hid the wealth of green of the towering spruce in a silvery mantle of glimmering, crystal sheen.

Little crusts of ice, from the fast freezing snow, shattered over his head and shoulders, seemingly the coldest particles falling down his neck as he dis-

turbed an overhanging branch in bending over his horse's neck to peer in the direction of the trail and, if possible, locate its course. Failing this, he realized that he was hopelessly lost in the fastness of the mountains.

The gray light of the day was rapidly losing itself in the darkness of the on coming twilight as he held his course up the little mountain river, the rush of whose waters, and the thunder of whose cascades, joined with the roar of the storm. The biting, snow laden wind cut his cheeks and blistered his eyes. His ears tingled and burned, and when either was struck by a twig in passing, a cutting pain was felt as if the ear was severed from his head. His forehead ached from the cold. His mustache was a frozen curtain of ice over his mouth. Unconsciously he wound the bridle reins around his hand and wrist, his fingers too numb by this time to feel or hold the reins.

Sharp aching pains traversed his back. His knee caps ached with cold as if covered with tissue paper, in place of a heavy overcoat. His feet had ceased to ache, numb, lifeless, frozen blocks. Pressure upon the stirrups failed to give the sensation of contact, and he would frequently look down to see if his feet were still in the icy stirrups. Continuously urging his horse, occasionally he would look back to see his horse's tracks, a little row of holes, the only sign of life in that vast frozen forest.

At last he experienced an apparent relief from the pain. The pitiless cold seemed less intense, his hands and feet felt less numb, and his back and joints ceased to ache. Mentally he felt less anxiety. The continued exertion to find a shelter and fire seemed less worth while. He began to view his situation with indifference to the cold and a greater indifference to his surroundings increased. With every step of his struggling steed, this lethargy deepened. Leaning slightly forward in the saddle, he mechanically rested his bridle hand upon his horse's neck. The indifference of the rider and the slackened rein alloved his mountain bred horse "his head".

With muzzle incrusted with ice, with smoking flanks and heaving chest, the horse for a moment stood still in the darkness, raised his arched neck and sniffed the air, and with sharp eyes looked up the mountain side, and down the dizzy precipice, and far out into the dark, snow covered forest. Then with lowered head he tried to smell the ground, if possible to discover the snow hidden trail. Then again scenting the air with quivering nostrils, he stood an equine king, measuring and matching his animal instincts and desire for the preservation of himself and his rider against the trackless forest and the elements of nature in their wildest mood. Suddenly pricking his ears forward, and with a low neigh to his now almost unconscious rider, he turned at right angles and walked around the mountain's base, then turned and boldly held a steady course through the trackless forest. Now

passing around a large boulder, he gave a neigh of delight, which in a manner aroused his rider, whose ears were greeted by the welcome but inhospitable bark of a watch dog, and mingled with the harsh sounds, floating out on the frozen air, the sweet notes of a violin. His eyes rejoiced in the gleam of a faint light which flickered through one of the small windows of a "double cabin".

His cry for help was answered by the door being opened to the storm. The welcome glow of the fire within shone across the yard, over the rail fence, and enveloped the horse and rider, holding out a promise of warmth of life. An old man with a flowing white beard stood in the doorway, his yet muscular and erect figure casting a shadow upon the untrodden snow. As his piercing, though kindly eyes searched the gloom around, he cried, "Who calls?" and was answered, "A man lost in the storm, well nigh frozen. I will die without your help". In reply to the cheery call, "Light stranger and come in", he attempted to dismount, but his stiffened fingers would not let loose the bridle rein, neither would his stiffened and almost frozen muscles obey his will, and he sat motionless, helpless upon his horse. The old man tightened his linsey jacket around his broad chest, hastily, and with head bared to the cold, his white beard tossed by the storm, approached the stranger, assisted him to dismount, and held him while he, with tottering and frozen legs, walked with difficulty upon his

feet that had lost all feeling. Swaying to and fro, he held to the sturdy old man's neck with hands that gave no sense of touch. He moved as in a dream, mechanically, towards the fire, his mind as numb as his body.

They were received by the granddaughter, who, after a hearty welcome, "Come in stranger and make yourself at home," piled high with fresh sticks the already crackling logs, glowing coals and "back log"/. The host attended to the faithful horse, placing him in a small shed with door made of poles, and giving him a liberal supply of corn and "tops".

When he returned, his practiced eye saw that the stranger, with his blue features and hands was lying too near the fire, which in his case would burn and not warm, leaving his hands and feet a frost bitten mass. He hastily pulled him to a cooler part of the room, bared his hands, feet, and ankles, and then rushed out into the night returning with a vessel well filled with snow with which he rubbed the sufferer's face, frozen ears, hands and feet, till the glow of renewed circulation and warmth returned. Then gradually he brought him near the fire and covered him with blankets, using the prudence of a skilled physician. The powers of life failed to rally, and the speech was slow, labored and thick. At a command from the grandfather the young girl poured a generous portion of a colorless liquid from a jug with a corn cob stopper which sat in

the corner. This she mixed with a little water and gently and slowly poured it down the young man's throat. In a few minutes life and warmth coursed through his veins and he realized that he was in sympathetic hands, and saved from the pitiless clutches of the storm.

Upon regaining consciousness, he first noticed the exquisite beauty and native grace of the girl, then he took note of the room. The living and all purpose room of the house, with its capacious fire place, occupying half of the space of one end of the room, the light from which showed the "company bed" in one corner, covered with a home made "coverlet", in the opposite corner an old time loom, spinning wheel, and the small flax wheel, in the third corner a partly made quilt in a quilting frame, and in the last corner the dining table.

The log walls, well "chinked" and plastered, were adorned with numerous antlers, trophies of the chase. From the largest pair hung the hide of "old bruin". Over the log hewn mantle, made of a "punchin board", hung pictures of two soldier boys dressed in Confederate gray, each with a bowie knife in belt and a six shot Colt pistol in the right hand, all that was left to remind the old man of two handsome and patriotic sons who had the honor of following Lee and Jackson, and showing their duty and devotion to their country by laying down their lives in the Wilderness.

Over the door was placed in two wooden brackets, made from the forks of a limb, the old man's trusty rifle, its strong, supple, hickory ramrod extending even with the muzzle, the bullet pouch and powder horn, the turkey call, and the little horn measure used for estimating the proper load of powder for the rifle, were all tied to the bullet pouch, which hung in the curve of the hunting horn. To the blast of this horn had often responded the faithful brace of deer hounds that now slept in the grateful warmth of the fire, watched by the old cat which purred in the corner.

The violin cast hastily aside, showed how the young girl whiled away the winter's evening, and a smoothed ox yoke and large jack knife by the old man's chair pointed to his after supper's work.

Not till the morning sun arose, shedding warmth and life upon the silvery white of the landscape, did the stranger awake. The sun's beams were marking the azure skies in pencils of purple and gold, bursting into a sea of golden glory, adding beauty and life to mother earth wrapped in her wintry shroud: life that was soon to quicken from this seeming wintry death into the birth of a glorious spring, decking the forest and mountains with all the sweet flowers of the spring. Spring, the daughter of a cruel winter and bright sunshine.

Page 67 - Chapter 4 - Dr. Hunt – Personally Creative

In this opening chapter, Dr. Hunt accomplished much. He introduced the primary characters, which included revenue officer Augustus Aimes - an interesting choice given the suspicion mountaineers held toward government officials. As Transylvania's County Health Officer, Dr. Hunt could relate first-hand to encountering such suspicion.

As the story begins, Augustus and his horse are lost in a heavy snowstorm and the man's physical and mental condition are deteriorating rapidly. His experience of the bitter cold was given in detail. Dr. Hunt, who for many years visited his patients on horseback, understood such cold. As Dr. Hunt's funeral tribute stated, "He could not leave his people, his patients, but remained here in the cold winters and took many long rides at night to relieve suffering, returning home with his beard encrusted with ice and snow."

In such a dire situation, Augustus becomes dependent on his horse to find a way along buried trails. Dr. Hunt, an equestrian himself, described with admiration the animal's intelligence and physical prowess: "Then again scenting the air with quivering nostrils, he stood an equine king, measuring and matching his animal instincts and desire for the preservation of himself and his rider against the trackless forest and the elements of nature in her wildest mood."

The horse finds its way to a cabin, which Dr. Hunt described as sturdy and well built. Seeing the stranger's weakened state, the family allows him into their home.

Although the family is of humble means, Dr. Hunt avoided presenting them as impoverished. Instead, they're shown as resourceful with what nature has provided. The family includes a doctor and his daughter, who possesses "exquisite beauty and natural grace." Defying stereotypes, Dr. Hunt presented mountaineers as hospitable and generous. And despite the family's limited means and space, they were also able to accommodate dogs and a cat.

The authentic feel of the story is enhanced by Dr. Hunt's mastery of the area's flora. He also used vernacular terms, such as "young'uns," "punchin plank," "tops," "company bed," and "coverlet."

Dr. Hunt revealed his love of description with an abundance of adjectives. The reader finds ample material here to support mental imagery.

This opening chapter begins to accomplish what any good story requires: the introduction of interesting characters, a sufficient description of setting, and dramatic tension. He added to that an authentic tone, a respectful treatment of Appalachian people, and importantly for historians, an inclusion of period details.

Mark Robertson's notes regarding the electronic version archived by the Transylvania Heritage Museum and the Transylvania County Library of Brevard:

- The scanned version, containing 96.6 MB of data in PDF format, included 28 folders presenting Dr. Hunt's entire manuscript.
- Mark added a Table of Contents and corrected page numbering for clarification. He also inserted pages to externally notate a handwritten editorial note in a passive voice found within the pages (of unknown origin) and to note how page numbering went awry late in the manuscript.

Photo Above: Transylvania County has done an excellent job of historically preserving its MaGaha Chapel, and this building well represents some of the quality wood construction that occurred there during the 1870's. The chapel, resting on stacks of field stones, retains some of the original hand-pressed glass windows, weatherboard siding, front-gable roof and boxed eaves. The hand-made pews made of single boards demonstrate the very large trees sawn by local builders.

(Source of Photo and Adapted Text: Transylvania County Historical Society)

Dr. Hunt's fascination with his region's landscape is easily understood. In Transylvania County, he was surrounded by dramatic mountain scenery which included over 250 waterfalls. Shown here is the 80-foot Rainbow Falls of the Pisgah National Forest, near Brevard.

(This photo was posted by VisitNC.com, the official travel and tourism website of North Carolina.)

CHAPTER 5

Mrs. Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt and the Hunt Cottages of Brevard

"One of the most attractive entertainments of the season was enjoyed by a number of guests at the residence of Mrs. C.W. Hunt …"

- "Brevard News" of Sept. 5, 1918 -

Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt

Mrs. Hunt's Parents

Father:
James "Blair" Anderson Jr.
(Born Between 1839 and 1843 in SC;
Died Between 1874 and 1880 in SC)

Mother:
Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson
(Born 1849 in SC; Died 1901)

Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (1868 - 1945)

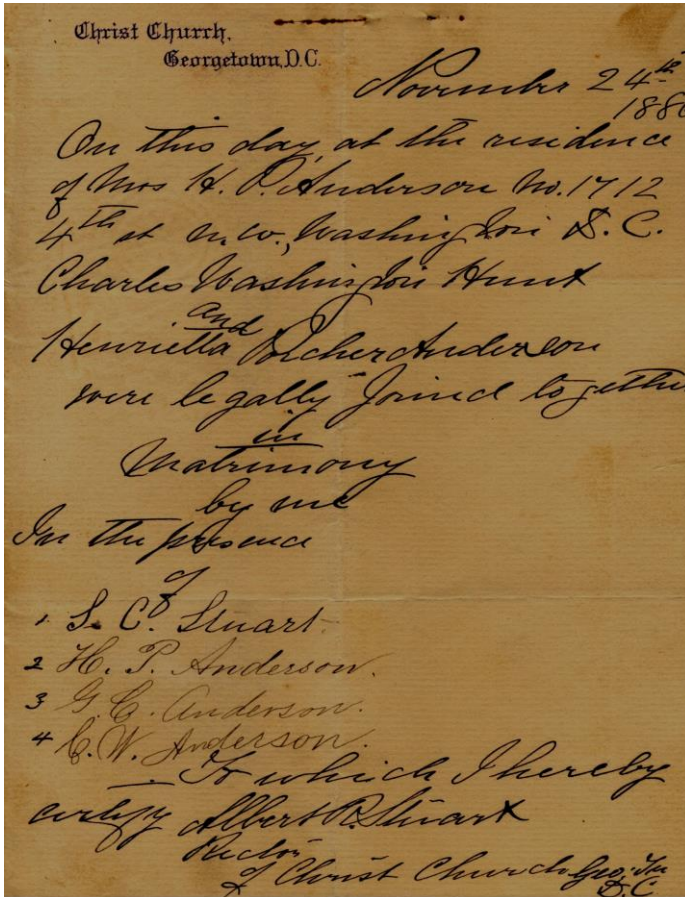
Henrietta was born in Georgetown, SC. Her father, James "Blair" Anderson Jr., served as postmaster there in 1870, and his father, "James" Blair Anderson Sr., had owned a Georgetown pharmacy for many years. (James' second wife, Henrietta's paternal grandmother, was Eliza Gillispie Denison Anderson.)

In 1867, Blair married Henrietta (Sr.) Porcher Heriot (1849-1901), daughter of Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot (1818-1890) and Georgianna Providence Chisolm Heriot (1821-1899). Blair and Henrietta (Sr.) had three daughters: Henrietta (Jr.), Corrine and Georgianna.

By 1880, Blair had died and his widow, Henrietta (Sr.), ran a boarding house in Georgetown. Within six years, she was working as a clerk for the U.S. Treasury in Washington, DC. She was ahead of her time as she worked professionally and prepared her three daughters for professional lives. Henrietta (Jr.), the eldest daughter, would become Dr. Hunt's wife and a hotel proprietress. Corrine Williams Anderson (1873-1928) became a registered nurse for the U.S. Navy. (She would be interred at Virginia's Arlington National Cemetery.) Georgianna "Georgie" Chisolm Anderson (1871-1913) married a civil engineer, George Baldwin, and taught school in Washington, DC. (She would be interred in the Glenwood Cemetery of Washington, DC.) The three sisters would eventually inherit shares of the "Lark Hill" estate of their maternal grandfather, Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot. ("Lark Hill" was located in the Oatland community of Georgetown County, SC.) Dr. Heriot was a member of Charleston's prestigious St. Cecelia Society. Gravestones for Dr. Heriot and his wife, Georgianna Providence Chisolm Heriot, can be viewed in the basement of St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Brevard, NC.

Mrs. Hunt's Heriot, Anderson, Porcher and Chisolm family lines were all prominent in South Carolina, and those social connections would have helped Mrs. Hunt draw tourists to her popular hotel, the Hunt Cottages of Brevard.

(Partial Source: familytreemaker.genealogy.com webpage created by Kathleen J. Price)



Christ Church,
Georgetown, D.C.

November 24th 1886

On this day, at the residence of Mrs H. P. Anderson No. 1712 4th st. N.W., Washington D.C.
Charles Washington Hunt
and
Henrietta Porcher Anderson
were legally joined together in matrimony by me
In the presence of
1. S. C. Stuart
2. H. P. Anderson
3. G. C. Anderson
4. C. W. Anderson
To which I hereby certify
Albert R. Stuart
Rector of Christ Church Georgetown D.C.

In the late 1800's, it was typical for a man to become established in his career before arranging a marriage. By 1886, the energetic and ambitious Dr. Hunt owned land in Brevard and had, over the past six years, established his professional reputation.

On November 24th of 1886, as customary for that era, Dr. Hunt and Henrietta Porcher Anderson were married at the home of her mother in Washington, DC (1712 4th St). They were married by Albert R. Stuart, rector of Georgetown's Christ Episcopal Church in Washington, DC.

The *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*

This history of the *Hunt Cottages* is provided in greater detail than any previously published. Although others contributed a great deal to the content here, any incorrect statements should be attributed to the author only. (Special appreciation is extended to local historians, Jill Chapman and Marcy Thompson.)

Guests at the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard* were frequently announced in the "Brevard News." Such announcements appeared from 1904 to 1922, so we know that the business operated for at least 18 years. Of course, a collection of "cottages" differs from a single stationary hotel. Cottages can be added or sold over time, as consumer preferences and market demand evolve. Here is the author's current understanding of the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*:

* Within short walking distance of the railroad depot on West Probart Street (formerly Poor Street) were a number of *Hunt Cottages*. Connected by walkways, these were the more permanent structures referred to as *Hunt Cottages*. Deeds show that a tract of land was sold by Samuel King to Dr. Hunt on August 17, 1880 – the same year as Dr. Hunt's college graduation. (This is believed to have been Dr. Hunt's first land purchase in the county.) That tract has been subdivided but deeds have confirmed that two portions, known today as 462 West Probart Street (near the extant two houses of Dr. M.M. King) and 388 West Probart Street (closer to the site of the old railroad depot), were part of Dr. Hunt's original tract. In 1912, ownership of 462 West Probart and 388 West Probart transferred to Henrietta Hunt Chapman, the Hunts' daughter.

* *Hunt Cottages* also stood on Main Street and Grove Street. These would not, of course, have been connected to the campus near the depot. (Presumably, any houses the Hunts had for rent anywhere in Brevard would have been advertised as *Hunt Cottages*.)

* The houses now standing at both 462 and 388 West Probart Street are believed to have been commissioned by Dr. and Mrs. C.W. Hunt, then transferred to their daughter in 1912. The similar architecture of the two houses, their resemblance to early advertising images and their footprints on a 1924 Sanborn Map lead to this conclusion.

We have two advertising images of the *Hunt Cottages*. Those drawings seemed to be focused more on marketing than the accuracy of representation. For example, the cottages were depicted on flat land rather than the hilly land along West Probart Street. In an era when health benefits were emphasized, flat terrain may have appealed to those with mobility impairments.

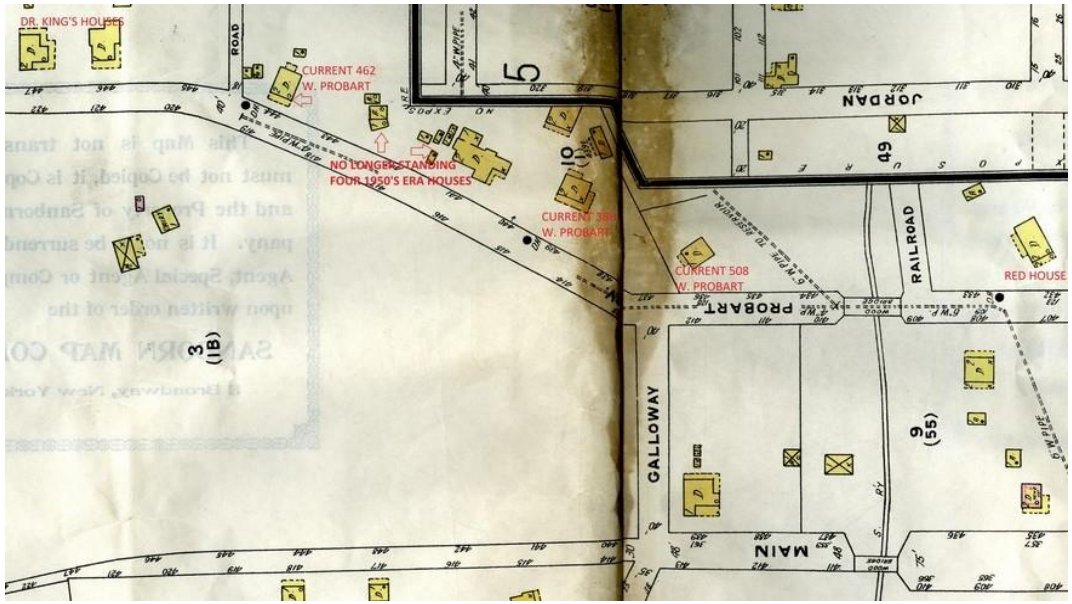
Upper Right: This image is from an undated historical postcard, archived at the Rowell Bosse NC Room of the Transylvania Public Library. If the building in the background was, as the author believes, an early depiction of Dr. M.M. King's second house on West Probart Street, then this image would have to have been made after that house's construction date, circa 1905.

Lower Right: This image appeared in a 1910 travel publication. It suggests that cottages of similar style stood near one another. This depiction suggests that, as of 1910, the second King House was no longer involved with the *Hunt Cottages* operation – if it ever actually had been.

The building on the right was built on part of Dr. Hunt's original 1880 land purchase from Samuel King. This building is believed to have been the same house known today as **462 West Probart Street in Brevard, NC.**

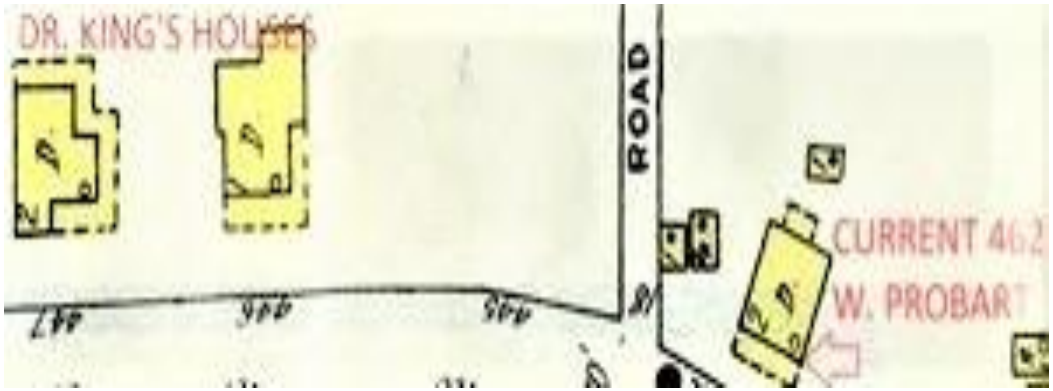
This cluster of buildings was built on part of Dr. Hunt's original 1880 land purchase from Samuel King. Of these buildings, only the one in the foreground is believed to still be standing: **388 West Probart Street in Brevard, NC**.

1924 Sanborn Map of West Probart Street (formerly Poor Street), Brevard, NC

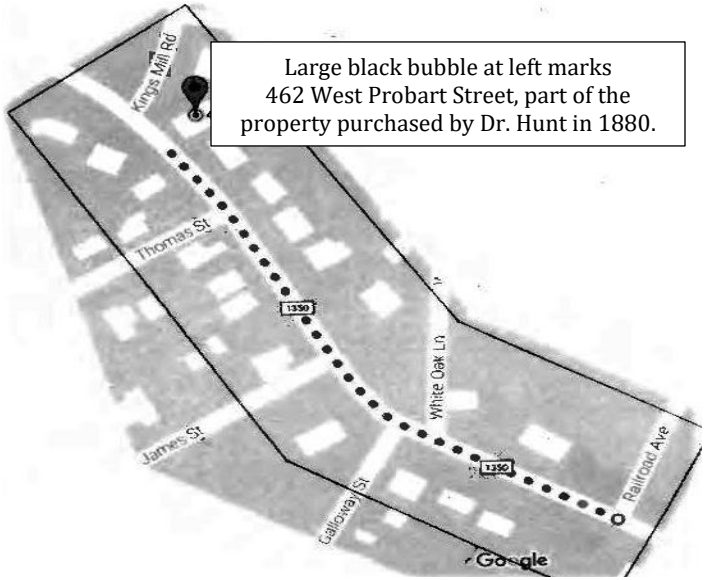


Above: This section of a 1924 Sanborn Map of Brevard shows the structures which were standing at that time. (Marcy Thompson, of the Rowell Bosse NC Room of the Transylvania County Library, identified the structures' current addresses, as noted in red ink.)
(Compare with upper map at right.)

Below: Two of the three structures below are believed to have appeared on the historical Hunt Cottages postcard. The middle structure, Dr. King's earlier house, was not depicted on the postcard – probably because it had no rooms for rent. (Compare with lower photo at right.)



2017 Google Map of West Probart St, Brevard, NC



Above: Section of West Probart which was Dr. Hunt's focus, from King House #2 in the upper corner to the railroad depot in the lower corner. Most of Brevard's *Hunt Cottages* were located within this area. (Compare with upper map at left.)

Below: 2017 Google Photo. (Compare with lower map at left.)

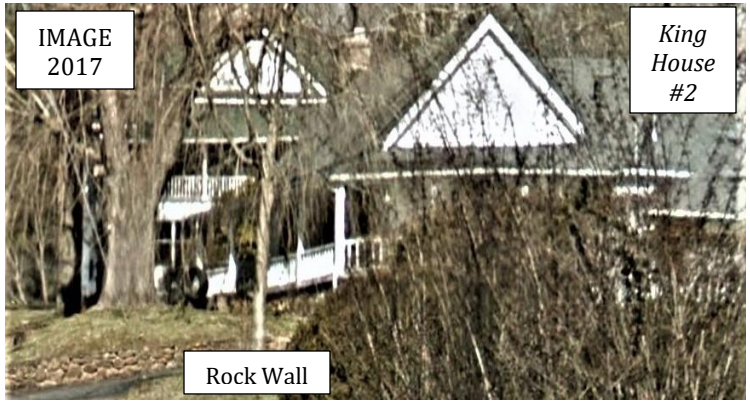
One Interpretation of the Earlier (Circa 1905) Representation of the Hunt Cottages of Brevard

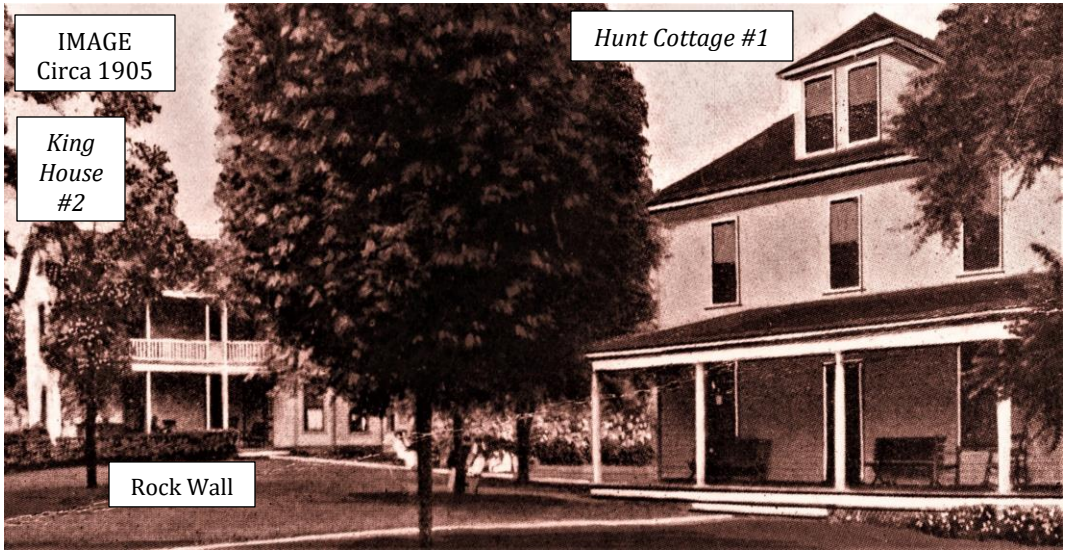
Opinions differ regarding which buildings comprised the Hunt Cottages at any given time. The author believes that the two images shown on the right side of this page both depicted the same perspective, with *King House #2* in the background.

Top Right Image: 2017 Google Maps Photo. *Hunt Cottage#1* is in the lower-right section of the photo. (The large house shown in the photo's far upper-left section was the second house of Dr. M.M. King, *King House #2.* Dr. King's older, smaller house, *King House #1,* still stands between them.) We do not know whether *Hunt Cottage #1* hosted any guests: it may have served as the office for the *Hunt Cottages*. Further away from the depot, its location would have been less desirable for use as a rental cottage.

Bottom Right Image: Historical Postcard (Cropped). This showed an artist's rendering of the *Hunt Cottages*, as they appeared in the early 1900's. (*King House #1* was not depicted, probably because it had no rooms for rent.)

Below Image: Over the years, *King House #2* has been renovated. The 2017 Google Maps photo below, however, taken from the perspective of the *Hunt Cottage #1,* still shows today several features depicted in the historical postcard: an upper-level porch with a balustrade, thin columns, and a rock wall on the left side. Regardless of the ownership of *King House #2* at the time, the owners could have allowed Mrs. Hunt to rent out rooms there if their large house had space and she had interested boarders.





One Interpretation of the Later (Circa 1910) Representation of the Hunt Cottages of Brevard (A Different Set of Buildings – Closer to the Depot)

This second advertising image (shown lower-right), from a circa. 1910 brochure, appears to represent a completely different set of three buildings (closer to the depot) than the earlier circa 1905 postcard image. (Dr Hunt would continue, however, to own the 462 West Probart property until it was transferred to his daughter, Henrietta Hunt Chapman, in 1912.)

In the historical image (lower-right), the house with the roof dormer is believed to be the house still standing on the property currently known as 388 West Probart. (If this interpretation is correct, changes to the house over the past hundred years would have included a new roof, dormer removal, double brick chimney replacement with metal pipe chimneys/vents, front porch replacement and side porch removal.)

In the historical image shown lower-right, one can also see a large house similar in style behind the house with the dormer. That house no longer stands but was indicated on the 1924 Sanborn Map. Looking closely, one can see yet a third house hidden behind the trees on the left. That building also no longer stands but was indicated on the 1924 Sanborn Map. (It might have been the Hunt's family home but that is conjecture.)
If it had been another rental cottage, they would probably have made it a more visible part of the advertisement.

Non-Extant House Behind Trees =>

Non-Extant Hunt Cottage Behind 388 W. Probart =>

Extant Hunt Cottage #2 at 388 West Probart =>

FROM THE 1924 SANBORN MAP

***Hunt Cottage #2* - Still Standing at 388 West Probart Street, Brevard, NC** (2017 Google Image)

On the far right, at 388 West Probart Street, stands *Hunt Cottage #2*.

On the far left, at 462 West Probart Street, stands *Hunt Cottage #1*.

Evolution of *Hunt Cottage #1* at 462 West Probart Street, Brevard, NC

Historical Postcard Drawing,,
Circa 1905
Rowell Bosse NC Room,
Transylvania Co. Library

"Pebbledash House," Undated Photo
Rowell Bosse NC Room,
Transylvania Co. Library
(Pebbledash refers to the exterior building material. The photo's tilt suggests that a tripod may have been used.)

Recent Photo
Identified as former "Pebbledash House" by
Jill Chapman of the Transylvania Co.
Historical Society and the
Museum of Transylvania Heritage.

Evolution of *Hunt Cottage #2* at 388 West Probart Street, Brevard, NC

The Hunt Cottages advertising image at left (circa. 1910) is believed to have been the house still standing at 388 West Probart Street today.

A 2017 image is shown at right. The house still serves as a dwelling – but it is clear that repairs are needed now to ensure the survival of this locally significant structure.

Both houses on this page appeared on advertising images for the rental *Hunt Cottages*. They are therefore among Brevard's historical hotels and worthy of preservation. (These structures are believed to have been Hunt-owned but it has not yet been verified that they were Hunt-occupied.)

1905 Footnote: An Interesting Historical Proposal

In 1905, Doctors Hunt, King, English, and others, petitioned the NC General Assembly to create a Town of West Brevard. The announcement below appeared in the "Sylvan Valley News" of Feb 3, 1905 – with Dr. Hunt as the first signatory. (Provided by the Rowell Bosse NC Room of the Transylvania County Library.)

Notice of Act of Incorporation.

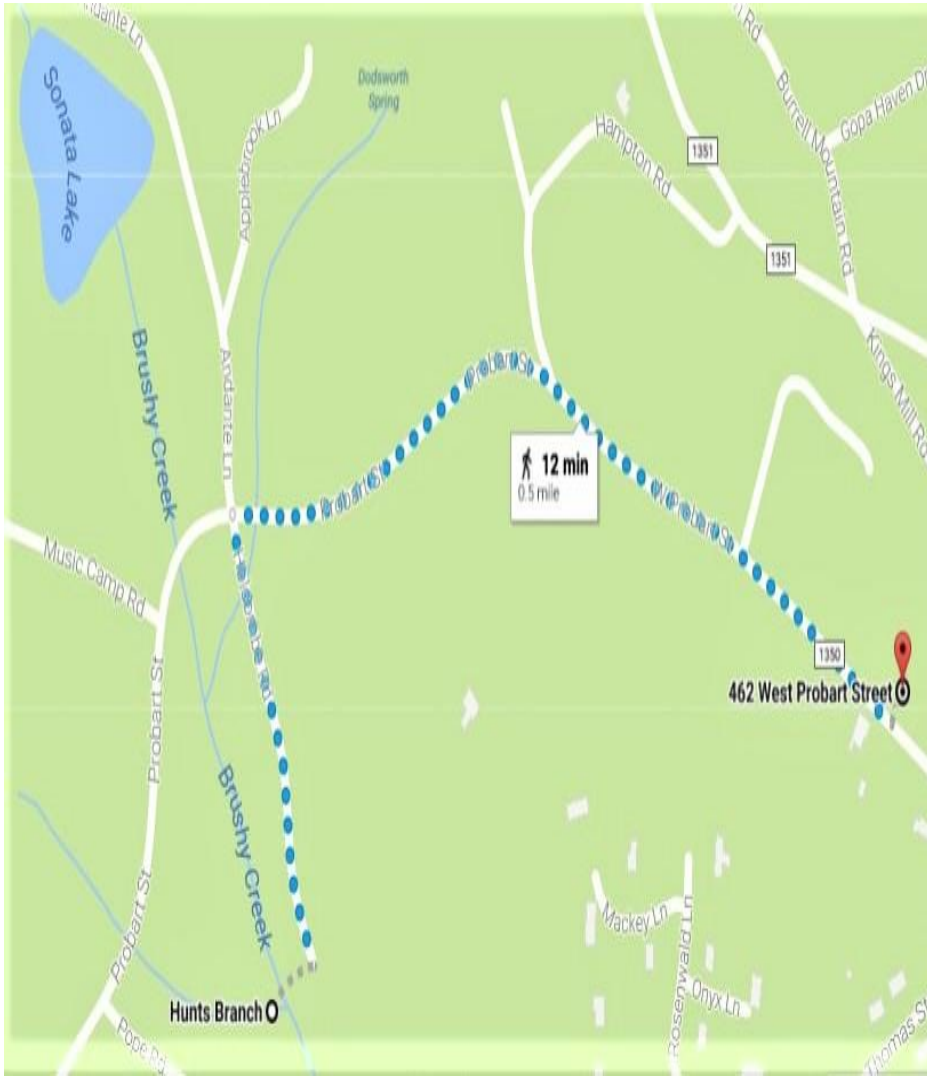
Notice is hereby given on this the 4th day of January, A. D., 1905, that the residents of West Brevard will apply to the present session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, now in session, to secure the passage of an Act entitled "An Act to Incorporate and for the Government of the Town of West Brevard" according to the following boundary, to-wit:

Beginning on a stake in the center of Poor street, in the line of the present corporate limits of the Town of Brevard, N. C., and in an eastwardly direction from the residence of J. C. King, and running eastwardly with the present corporate line of the Town of Brevard to Dr. M. M King's east line, where said corporate line crosses the said King's line; thence with Dr. M. M. King's line in a northwardly direction to said King's and M. D. Cooper's corner; thence northwestwardly with said King's line to the present stock law fence, near and north of Alexander Grogan's residence; thence with the present stock law fence to the center of the public road leading up King's creek; thence a direct course to the reservoir of the Bevard Water Co.; thence a direct course to Mrs. Fuller Norton's residence; thence a direct course to Dr. C. W. Hunt's north corner of a tract of land purchased from John Poor and wife; thence with the outside line of the said Hunt's land a westwardly direction to said Hunt's and Merrett Nicholson's corner; thence with said Nicholson's southwest line to W. H Duckworth's and James Brackens' northwest corner; thence with said Duckworth's and Brackens' line to said Duckworth's and Brackens' southwest corner; thence east with said Duckworth's line to the west bank of the public road leading from the Town or Brevard to Cathey's creek; thence with the west bank of said road to the present corporate line of the Town of Brevard, near Brushy creek; thence with said corporate line a northwardly direction to the beginning.

C. W. HUNT,
M. M. KING,
T. H. HAMPTON,
E. S. ENGLISH,
W. H. DUCKWORTH.

2017 Footnote: "Hunt's Branch"

The stream known as "Hunts Branch" is located only ½ mile west of the Hunt – Chapman House at 462 West Probart St in Brevard. (Image by Google Maps.)



Page 77 - Chapter 5
Mrs. Henrietta Porcher
Anderson Hunt
and the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

Deeds for the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

This deed, prepared in 1880, referred to a tract of land which included what is now known as 462 West Probart Street (formerly Poor Street), as well as 388 West Probart Street.

It documented the transfer from Samuel King and his wife to Dr. Charles Washington Hunt.

This deed was recorded on Pages 163 and 164 of the Deed Record.

The author expresses appreciation for the assistance of Cindy Ownbey and Karin Smith, of the Transylvania County Deeds Office, in providing assistance with these deeds.

(The 1880 deed shown at right is continued on the following page.)

This Deed made this Seventeenth day of August Eighteen hundred and Eighty Between Samuel King & Scharlotte E King his wife of the County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina of the one part and Charles W Hunt of the County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina of the other part. Witnesseth that for and in consideration of the Sum of One hundred and twelve Dollars and fifty Cents to us in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged. They the said Samuel King and Scharlotte E King his wife have granted bargained and sold and by these presence do grant bargain and Convey with general warranty to the said Charles W. Hunt, a Certain tract or parcel of land lying and being in the town of Brevard, County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina Containing two and one quarter acres of land, Bounded as follows,
Begining at a stone near Samuel Kings gate & present dwelling house. Running from thence South eighteen Poles to a Stone at the end of the lane thence South Seventy eight west Seven and one half poles to a stone at the Mill Road. Thence North forty west twenty four and three quarter poles to a stone at the fork of the road Thence North three poles to a stone, Thence South eighty five East twenty four poles to the begining.
The said Samuel King & Scharlotte E King his wife by these presents bind themselves their heirs and assigns to defend the above Title. Witness our hands & Seals this 7th day of August 1880
Witness J L Cash Signed Samuel King [illegible]

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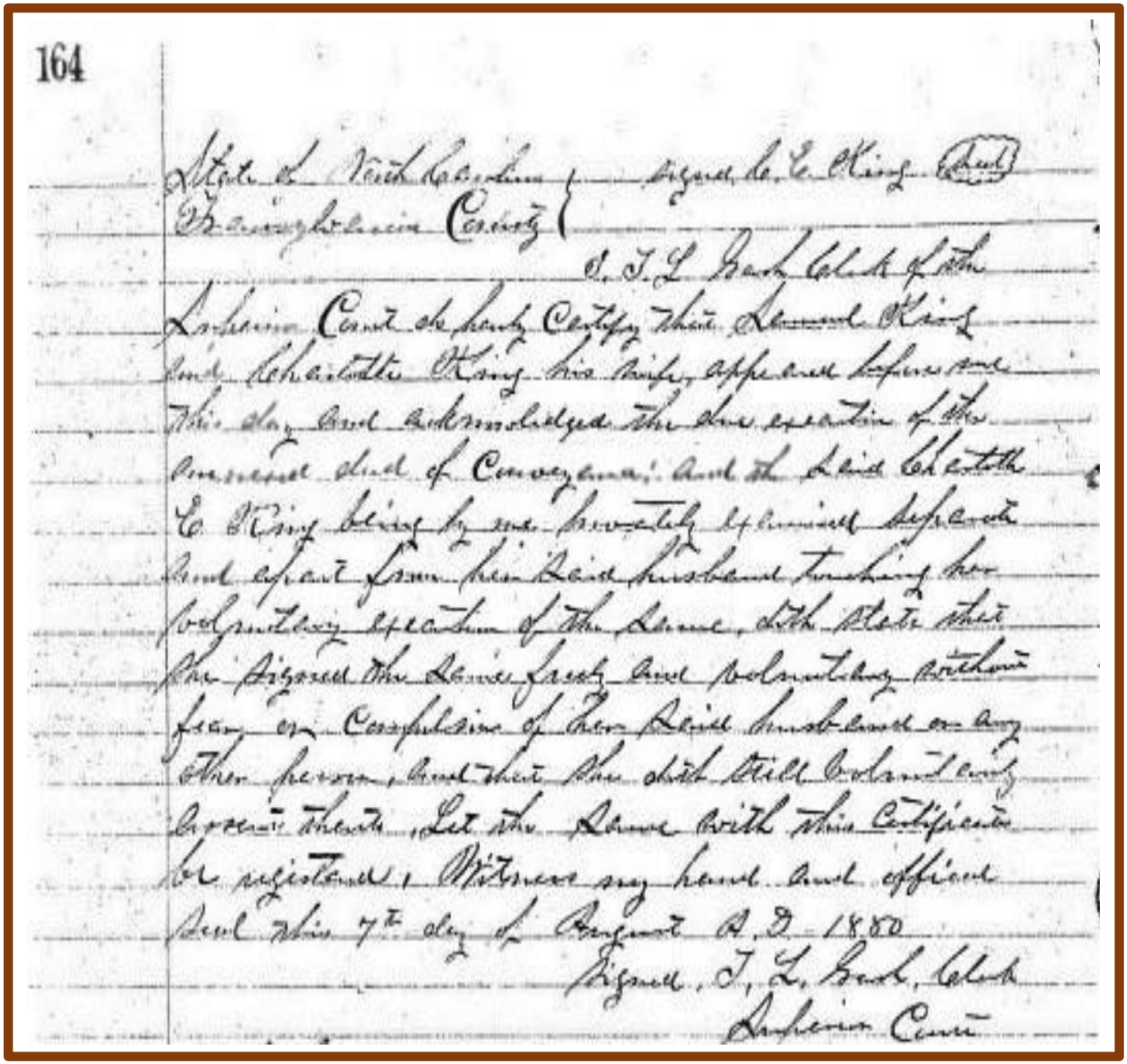
Mrs. Henrietta Porcher
Anderson Hunt
and the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

Deeds for the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

(The 1880 deed shown at right
is continued from
the previous page.)



164

State of North Carolina } Signed C. E. King (Seal)
Buncombe County }

I, T. L. Gash Clerk of the Superior Court do hereby Certify that Samuel King and Charlotte King his wife, appeared before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the annexed deed of Conveyance; and the said Charlotte E. King being by me privately examined separate and apart from her said husband touching her voluntary execution of the same, doth state that she signed the same freely and voluntary without fear or compulsion of her said husband or any other person, and that she doth still voluntarily assent thereto. Let the same with this Certificate be registered. Witness my hand and official seal this 7th day of August A. D. 1880

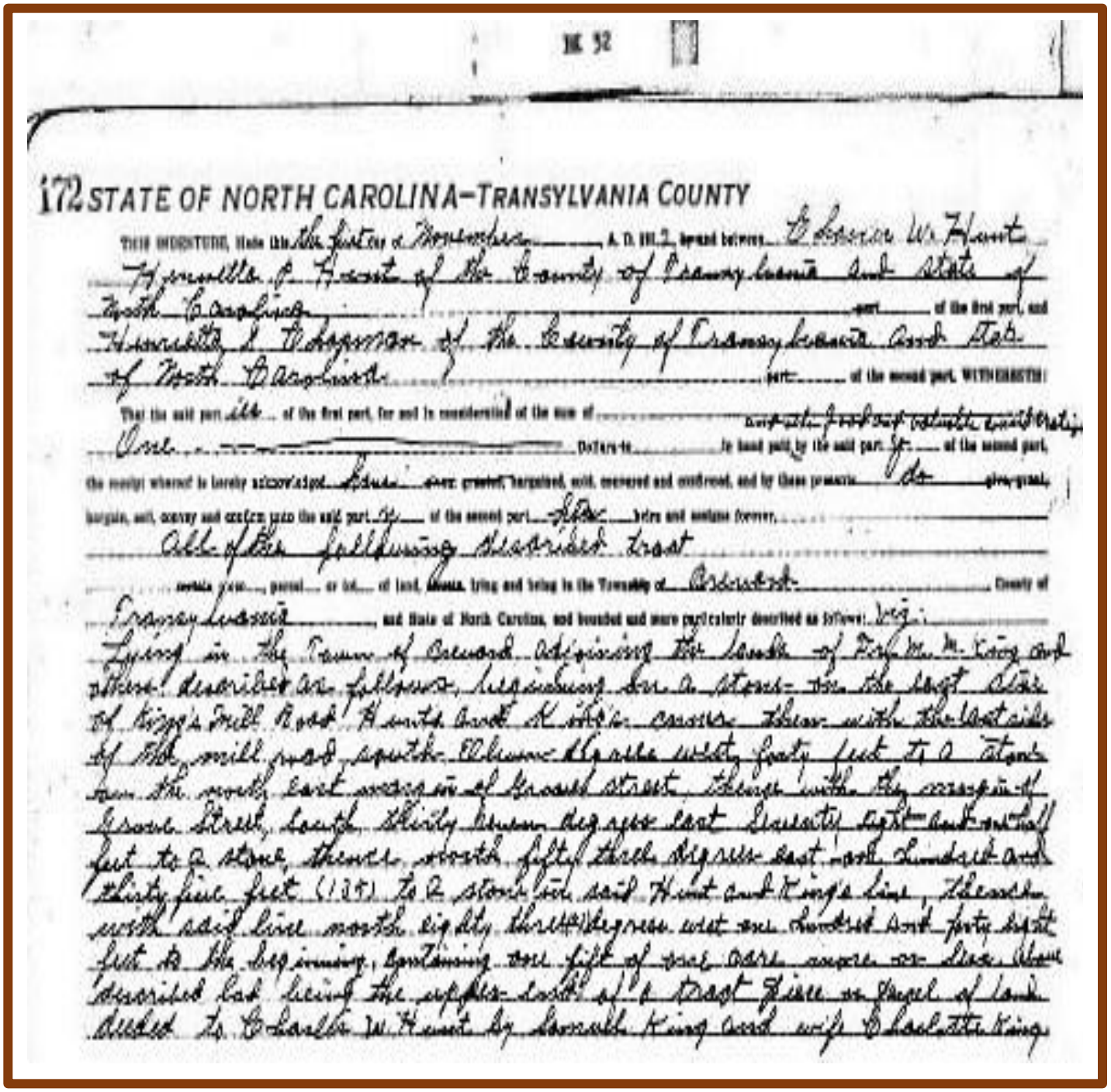
Signed, T. L. Gash, Clerk
Superior Court

Deeds for the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

This deed, prepared in 1912, referred to a tract of land which included what is now known as 462 West Probart Street (formerly Poor Street), as well as 388 West Probart Street.

It documented the transfer from Dr. Charles Washington Hunt and his wife to their daughter, Henrietta Hunt Chapman.

(The 1912 deed shown at right is continued on the following page.)



172 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY

THIS INDENTURE, Made this the first day of November A. D. 1912, by and between Charles W. Hunt Henrietta P. Hunt of the County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina part of the first part, and Henrietta S. Chapman of the County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina part of the second part, WITNESSETH:

That the said parties of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollars to in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged have given, granted, bargained, sold, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents do give, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm unto the said party of the second part her heirs and assigns forever,

All of the following described tract

certain piece, parcel or lot of land, situate, lying and being in the Township of Brevard County of Transylvania and State of North Carolina, and bounded and more particularly described as follows: viz:

Lying in the Town of Brevard adjoining the lands of Fr. M. M. King and others described as follows, beginning on a stone on the east side of King's Mill Road Hunt and King's corner then with the east side of the mill road south Eleven degrees west forty feet to a stone on the north east margin of Grove street, thence with the margin of Grove Street, South thirty seven degrees east seventy eight and one half feet to a stone, thence north fifty three degrees east one hundred and thirty five feet (135) to a stone in said Hunt and King's line, thence with said line north eighty three (3) degrees west one hundred and forty eight feet to the beginning, containing one fifth of one acre more or less. Above described lot being the upper end of a tract piece or parcel of land deeded to Charles W. Hunt by Samuel King and wife Charlotte King

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Mrs. Henrietta Porcher
Anderson Hunt
and the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

Deeds for the
Hunt Cottages of Brevard

(The 1912 deed shown at right
is continued from
the previous page.)

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said land and premises, with all the hereditaments thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, unto the said part y of the second part her heirs and assigns, to the only use and behoof of her said heirs and assigns forever, in fee simple.

And the said Charles W. Hunt and Henrietta P. Hunt, part ies of the first part, doth covenant to and with the said part y of the second part her heirs and assigns as follows: First, that they are the owners of the said land and premises; second, that they have a good right to convey the same in fee simple; third, that the said land and premises are free from any and all encumbrances, and fourth, that the part of the second part shall quietly enjoy and possess the same, and that they will warrant and defend the said land and premises, the appurtenances of the said part of the second part heirs and assigns, against all lawful claims of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said part ies of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals, this the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Charles W. Hunt (Seal)
Henrietta P. Hunt (Seal)
(Seal)
(Seal)

STATE OF North Carolina COUNTY OF Transylvania

I, B. T. Henning a Justice of the Peace County, do hereby certify that C. W. Hunt and Henrietta P. Hunt, his wife, personally appeared before me this day and acknowledged the due execution of the annexed deed of conveyance, and the said Henrietta P. Hunt, being by me privately examined, separate and apart from her said husband, do she state that she signed the same freely and voluntarily, without fear or compulsion of her said husband, or any other person, and that she do the still voluntarily assent thereto. Let said deed, with this certificate, be registered.

Witness my hand and my seal, this 4 day of November 1912.

E. T. Henning J. P. (Seal)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—COUNTY OF TRANSYLVANIA.

The foregoing certificate of B. T. Henning a Justice of the Peace of Transylvania County, is adjudged to be correct, in due form and according to law. Therefore let said deed, with the certificates, be registered. Witness my hand and seal

This 17th day of January, 1913.

Cos. Paxton
Clerk Superior Court.

Filed for registration on the 17 day of January 1913 at 9 o'clock A.M., and registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Transylvania County, North Carolina, this 17 day of January, 1913, at 6 o'clock A.M. in Book No. ____, on page ____

Lewis A. Hamlin
Register of Deeds of Transylvania County.

Mrs. Hunt's New Career: Hotel Proprietress

The first known advertisement for a *Hunt Cottage* in Brevard, appeared in the "Asheville Citizen – Times" (Jan. 16, 1904):

> A LIMITED NUMBER.—Of winter boarders taken. Home comforts. Address Hunt Cottage, Brevard, N. C.
> 1-12 20 t

With its many waterfalls and stunning mountain scenery, Transylvania County had hosted many tourists since the antebellum era. Boarding houses were common there so Mrs. Hunt's advertisement would not have seemed unusual. At age 38, with older children and family contacts in coastal South Carolina, this middle-age transition would have seemed a good match.

But Mrs. Hunt reputation as a new boarding house proprietress would soon be tested with allegations of slander.

In 1906, the article shown at right appeared in the newspaper of Charlotte, one of North Carolina's larger cities. It is interesting that a reporter from such a populous area would have considered the matter among "probably the most interesting causes to be tried." Then, as now, social scandals apparently drew exaggerated attention from the public.

Mrs. Hunt had hosted one summer several unmarried women from Charleston, SC. It is alleged that she found their behavior inappropriate and communicated same in a letter to a Mrs. Doolittle of Charleston. The three women felt their reputations had been maligned and sought substantial monetary retribution.

Mrs. Hunt, and by marriage, Dr. Hunt, were drawn into a lengthy legal battle. Mrs. Hunt thus had a memorable lesson in discretion early in her career as a hotel proprietress. The legal case, continued for years, would have required the Hunts to pay considerable legal fees to defend themselves.

The matter would also have brought the Hunts negative publicity. This, however, did not dissuade Mrs. Hunt from continuing her efforts with the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*. She would continue to welcome many guests, including many prominent guests, in the years ahead.

> Probably the most interesting civil causes to be tried are those in which Mrs. C. W. Hunt and husband of Brevard are made defendants and Miss Pauline Thompson, Miss Ellen Thompson and Miss Claudia Rhett, of Charleston, S. C., are plaintiffs. The cases have been in court for a number of years and have continued from term to term. It is said, however, that they will be tried at this term of court. The plaintiffs are suing the defendants for $5,000 each for alleged slander. The slander complained of was contained in a letter alleged to have been written by Mrs. Hunt to a lady, Mrs Doolittle, in Charleston, on September 25, 1898, in which many uncomplimentary allusions were made to the three plaintiffs who had spent the summer at Mrs. Hunt's at Brevard. The three Charleston ladies were alleged to in one instance as the "three (dis)graces." Shortly after the letter was written actions were begun against Mr. and Mrs. Hunt in the nature of bail and arrest proceedings. The defendants were released under $10,000 bond. The letter that Mrs. Hunt is allege to have written Mrs. Doolittle relative to the plaintiffs is made part of the record and will be offered in evidence at the trial. It is on this letter that the actions are based.

("Charlotte Observer" of November 13, 1906)

After the Civil war, improved railroad service, and later automobiles, allowed travelers from around the nation to enjoy the region's dramatic scenery and cooler climate. It is interesting to note the geographical diversity of Mrs. Hunt's guests. Willingness to travel such distances reflected Brevard's desirability as a tourism destination.

From the piece below, we get a sense that Mrs. Hunt could be a lively, cheerful hostess.

From Louisville, Kentucky

"Miss Mary Campbell and Miss Fanny S. Conway of Louisville, Ky., left Wednesday morning for home after a summer most delightfully spent at the Hunt Cottages. These ladies made many friends during their sojourn here and were so well pleased with this section of the country they fully expect to return next summer."

"Brevard News" of Oct 17, 1913

From Lexington, Virginia

"Transylvania Camp No. 953 United Confederate Veterans will on next Monday afternoon tender a reception to Mrs. "Stonewall" Jackson, the widow of the great Confederate general, who is spending several weeks in Brevard, a guest at the Hunt Cottages…"

"Charlotte Observer" of Aug 13, 1911

From Natchez, Mississippi

"Mrs. Mary C. Dunbar and daughters, Miss Mary S. Dunbar and Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar and Mrs. Elizabeth Dunbar Murray, returned to their home in Natchez, Miss, last Monday. They have spent the past five months in Brevard at the Hunt Cottages, and have a number of friends here who will wish for their return next summer."

"Brevard News" of Nov 17, 1911

From New York City

"Mr. and Mrs. Bentkard of New York city have rented Dr. Hunt's Cottage on Grove Street for the winter."

"Brevard News" of Dec 1, 1905

From Transylvania County

"The family of S.P. McCarrell has moved from the Orr Home in North Brevard to the Hunt Cottage on Main Street, recently occupied by J.T Scaffe."

"Brevard News" of Oct 9, 1908

From Cincinnati, Ohio

"Mrs. Emma Drant, Episcopal deaconess of Cincinnati, is a guest of the Hunt Cottages."

"Brevard News" of Jan 26, 1917

From Milledgeville, Georgia

"Rev. Elam F. Dempsey, pastor of the Methodist church at Milledgeville, Ga., is spending some time in Brevard, a guest at the Hunt Cottages."

"Brevard News" of Aug 23, 1912

From Transylvania County

"W.N. Corn and family have moved from the cotton mill village and now occupy the Hunt Cottage on Main Street."

"Brevard News" of Aug 8, 1909

From Charlotte, NC

"Mrs. W. R. Robertson and children are returning this week to their home in Charlotte after spending the summer at the Hunt Cottages."

"Brevard News" of Sept 15, 1922

From Columbia, SC

"Mr. D.W. Robinson, a prominent attorney of Columbia, S.C., has been spending a number of days here with his family at the Hunt Cottages."

"Brevard News" of Aug. 18, 1911

From Charleston, SC

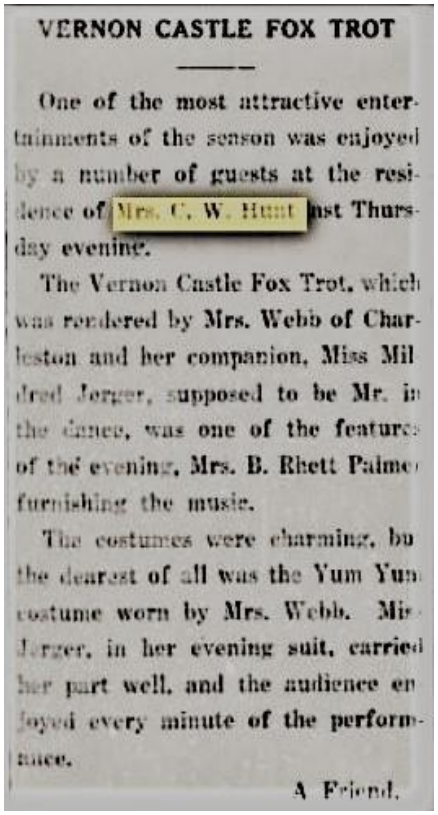
"Mr. and Miss Calder, brother and sister, have come to Brevard from Charleston, S.C., for a stay of two or three months. They are stopping at Dr. Hunt's cottage."

"Brevard News" of Oct 29, 1909

From Washington, D.C.

"Mrs. C.W. Hunt's sister, Miss Anderson, arrived at Brevard on Friday and will spend the summer with her sister at the Hunt Cottages. Miss Anderson has been spending her summers here for the past fifteen years."

"Brevard News" of Apr 9, 1920



VERNON CASTLE FOX TROT

One of the most attractive entertainments of the season was enjoyed by a number of guests at the residence of Mrs. C. W. Hunt last Thursday evening.

The Vernon Castle Fox Trot, which was rendered by Mrs. Webb of Charleston and her companion, Miss Mildred Jerger, supposed to be Mr. in the dance, was one of the features of the evening, Mrs. B. Rhett Palmer furnishing the music.

The costumes were charming, but the dearest of all was the Yum Yum costume worn by Mrs. Webb. Miss Jerger, in her evening suit, carried her part well, and the audience enjoyed every minute of the performance.

A Friend.

The above review was from the "Brevard News" (Sept 5, 1918). The "Vernon Castle Fox Trot" comment referred to a dance routine popularized by a husband-and-wife ballroom dancing team, Vernon and Irene Castle. They performed on Broadway and opened a dance school, night club and restaurant in New York City.

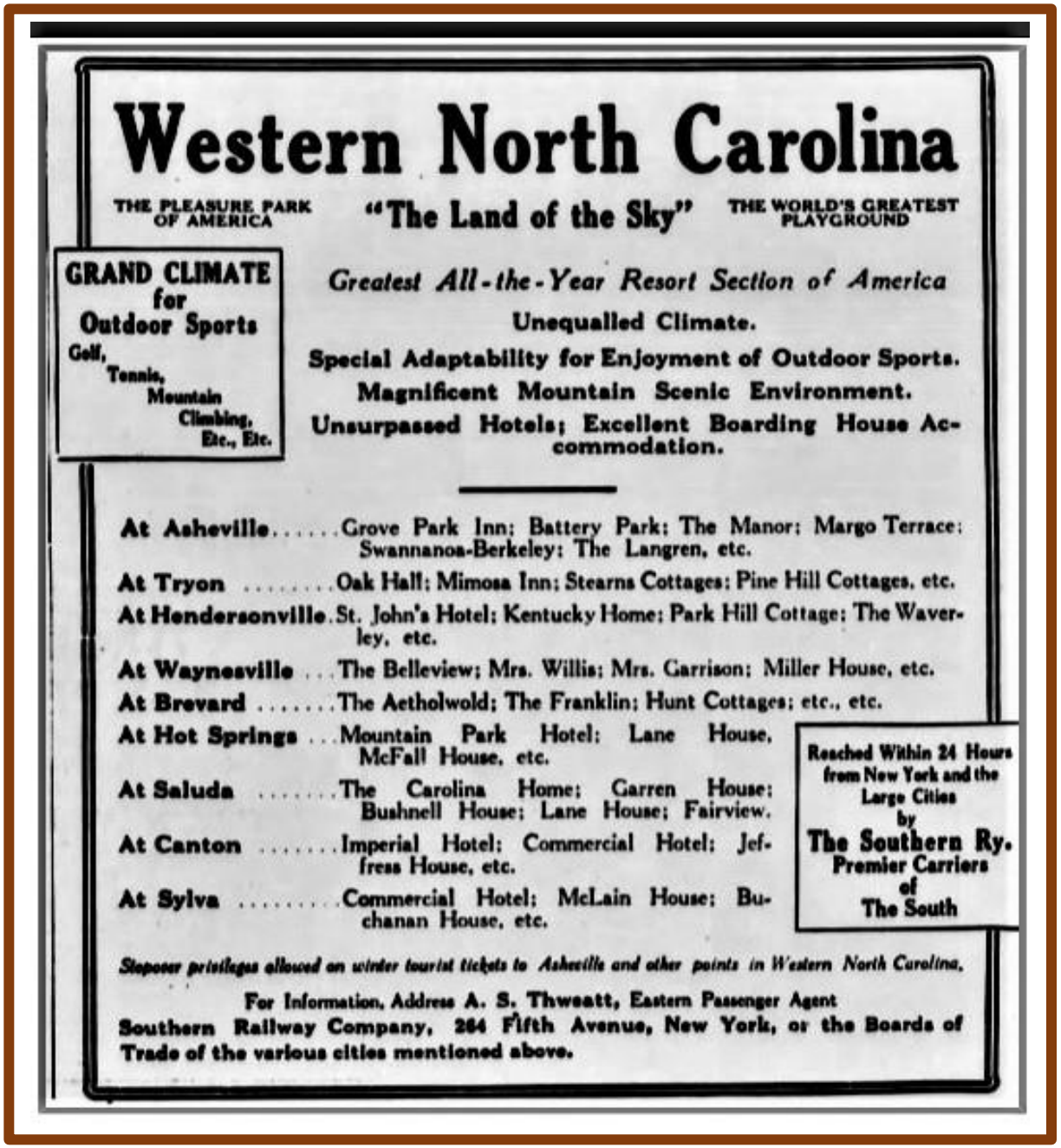
Above: The *Hunt Cottages* were a short walk from Brevard's train depot. (Photo archived by the Transylvania Heritage Museum.)

Mrs. Hunt's Summer Hospitality in Brevard, NC: The *Hunt Cottages* (1904 – 1922)

The routine inclusion of the *Hunt Cottages* in Southern Railway's publications indicated that Mrs. Hunt's hotel enjoyed a solid reputation. The advertisement shown at right appeared in the New York City paper, "The Sun," on Jan 4, 1914.

The Rowell Bosse NC Room of the Transylvania County Public Library has stated:

> "The *Hunt Cottages*, operated by Hunt's wife Henrietta, were popular with summer visitors. Early tourism brochures advertised the Hunt Cottages as being conveniently located, just 5 minutes' walk from the depot and downtown. A large lawn with walkways and shade-trees surrounded the modern cottages, which had electricity and telephones. Fresh home-grown vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter and milk were included at meals. The *Hunt Cottages* could accommodate about 50 guests. Rates were $7-10 per week."



Western North Carolina

THE PLEASURE PARK OF AMERICA — **"The Land of the Sky"** — THE WORLD'S GREATEST PLAYGROUND

GRAND CLIMATE for Outdoor Sports
Golf, Tennis, Mountain Climbing, Etc., Etc.

Greatest All-the-Year Resort Section of America

Unequalled Climate.
Special Adaptability for Enjoyment of Outdoor Sports.
Magnificent Mountain Scenic Environment.
Unsurpassed Hotels; Excellent Boarding House Accommodation.

At Asheville.....Grove Park Inn; Battery Park; The Manor; Margo Terrace; Swannanoa-Berkeley; The Langren, etc.
At Tryon.....Oak Hall; Mimosa Inn; Stearns Cottages; Pine Hill Cottages, etc.
At Hendersonville.St. John's Hotel; Kentucky Home; Park Hill Cottage; The Waverley, etc.
At Waynesville...The Belleview; Mrs. Willis; Mrs. Garrison; Miller House, etc.
At Brevard.....The Aetholwold; The Franklin; Hunt Cottages; etc., etc.
At Hot Springs...Mountain Park Hotel; Lane House, McFall House, etc.
At Saluda.....The Carolina Home; Garren House; Bushnell House; Lane House; Fairview.
At Canton.....Imperial Hotel; Commercial Hotel; Jeffress House, etc.
At Sylva.....Commercial Hotel; McLain House; Buchanan House, etc.

Reached Within 24 Hours from New York and the Large Cities by **The Southern Ry.** Premier Carriers of The South

Stopover privileges allowed on winter tourist tickets to Asheville and other points in Western North Carolina.

For Information, Address A. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent Southern Railway Company, 264 Fifth Avenue, New York, or the Boards of Trade of the various cities mentioned above.

Mrs. Hunt's Winter Hospitality in St. Petersburg, FL: *The Brevard* Boarding House (1911 - 1921)

The first advertisement we have for Brevard's *Hunt Cottages*, dated in 1904, called for winter boarders. But winter demand may have been insufficient because Mrs. Hunt eventually chose to operate a boarding house in Florida during the winter months. On Nov, 17, 1911, the "Brevard News" announced:

> Mrs. C. W. Hunt left Wednesday for St. Petersburg, Fla., where she will have a tourist hotel for the accommodation of a portion of the very many who go to the Florida resorts for the winter. She will be away until the spring.

After rearing a family in Brevard and developing the *Hunt Cottages* there, Mrs. Hunt clearly wanted to try something new. She accomplished this gradually by continuing her work with the Hunt Cottages during the warmer months, then following the tourists south during the cooler months. In 1911, she opened a boarding house, *The Brevard*, in St. Petersburg, FL. At the time, St. Petersburg was experiencing a land boom which continued until the start of World War I. *The Brevard* would remain under the Hunts' ownership through at least 1921. (Below: Historical Postcard of St. Petersburg, FL, circa 1911.)

Mrs. Hunt's Earlier Extended Visits to Florida

In November, 1911, Mrs. Hunt went to St. Petersburg, FL, to open a boarding house, *The Brevard*.

In November of 1912, Mrs. Hunt and sons, David and Charles, went to St. Petersburg, FL, to re-open *The Brevard* for the winter season. "Such has been her encouragement that they added ten more rooms to an already large house." (They returned to Brevard, NC, six months later, in April of 1913.) ("Brevard News" of Nov 15, 1912)

In October of 1913, Mrs. Hunt traveled back to St. Petersburg, "to turn over *The Brevard* to Mr. M.G. Williams." ("Brevard News" of Oct 3, 1913)

In April of 1914, Mrs. Hunt and son, Charles, returned to Brevard, NC, from an extended visit to St. Petersburg, FL, and Charleston, SC. ("Brevard News" of Apr 10, 1914)

In February of 1916, Mrs. Hunt and son, Charles, were in route to Florida for the rest of the winter. ("Charlotte Observer" of Feb 2, 1916)

In November of 1917, Mrs. Hunt and son, Charles, headed to St. Petersburg, FL. for the winter. ("Asheville Times" of Nov. 25, 1917)

The Brevard

Corner Second Street
and Third Avenue N.
St. Petersburg, Fla.

Location central and convenient.
Hot and cold water in each room.
Best table service. Rates reasonable.

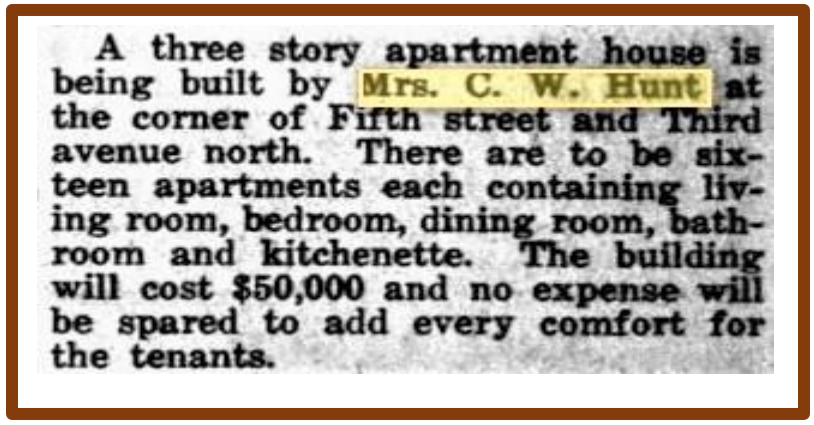
Mrs. C. W. Hunt
Proprietress

The advertisement above appeared in a 1912 booklet from the St. Petersburg, FL Board of Trade: "St. Petersburg, Florida: The Sunshine City" (Archived by the Library of Congress)

Mrs. Hunt's Transition to Florida Completed Following Dr. Hunt's Death

Each winter, starting in or before 1911, Mrs. Hunt would leave Brevard to open her large boarding house, *The Brevard*, in St. Petersburg, FL - often with her sons along. Despite many announcements regarding Mrs. Hunt's annual visits to Florida, no references have been found to indicate that Dr. Hunt ever visited that state. (One announcement did indicate that a scheduled trip to Florida had been cancelled so he could continue seeing his patients that winter.)

On June 5, 1924, the "Springville Journal" of New York, near Niagara Falls, carried a lengthy article on new building projects in St. Petersburg, FL. Apparently, many of the same families that wintered in St. Petersburg summered in Niagara Falls. The article, entitled' "Sunshine City" (St. Petersburg's marketing name), announced that Mrs. C.W. Hunt would soon be building a 16-unit luxury apartment building in St. Petersburg:



A three story apartment house is being built by Mrs. C. W. Hunt at the corner of Fifth street and Third avenue north. There are to be sixteen apartments each containing living room, bedroom, dining room, bathroom and kitchenette. The building will cost $50,000 and no expense will be spared to add every comfort for the tenants.

The following month, Dr. Hunt died of heart failure, at nearly age 70. He was mentally and physically well enough to have attended to his patients on his last day.

Now a widow, Henrietta, age 55, proceeded with her bold building plan. The following year, in 1925, the *Hunt Apartments* would be built – a beautiful building that still stands today.

Mrs. Hunt as Builder: The *Hunt Apartments*

442 3rd Avenue North, St. Petersburg, FL

The Apartments.com photo above shows that Mrs. Hunt's building, now over 90 years old, has been well maintained.

The building is part of the Downtown St. Petersburg Historic District. The district's nomination form (2004) stated:

> "The Mission style was very popular in St. Petersburg for both residences and commercial buildings during the 1920s… A striking example of the Mission style is the *Hunt Apartments* at 442 3rd Avenue North (Photo 58), constructed c. 1921."

Recently, Trulia,com described Mrs. Hunt's building in this way:

> "This is a Multi-Family Home located at 442 3rd Avenue N, Saint Petersburg, FL. 442 3rd Ave N has approximately 9,225 square feet. The property has a lot size of 4,601 square feet and was built in 1925. 442 3rd Ave N is in the North Downtown neighborhood in Saint Petersburg, FL."

Mrs. Hunt as Builder: Commercial Building in Hendersonville, NC

Right: "News of Henderson County" of July 28, 1922

This was another major project with Mrs. Hunt credited as the sole builder. This article announced that she would build a three-story mixed-use building to include office space and a gas station. (Her son, David Hunt, would help with management.)

This project was significant for several reasons:

* The building site was well chosen, on land that would become a highly valued part of Hendersonville's business district.

* The project was ambitious. Mrs. Hunt did not simply build a gas station for her son. She chose to build a 3-story mixed-use building.

* Finally, Mrs. Hunt alone was credited as the builder, two years before Dr. Hunt's death. This announcement made no mention of her husband.

A Successful Businesswoman in Two States

In North Carolina, Mrs. Hunt had managed the Hunt Cottages of Brevard and built a large commercial building in Hendersonville.

In St. Petersburg, Florida, she had managed a boardinghouse, *The Brevard* (adding ten rooms to that structure), and built the grand *Hunt Apartments*.

Late-Life Home: 514 West 5th Avenue West, Hendersonville, NC

This house is a contributing property in the West Side Historic District. It is believed to have been built circa. 1920 by Richard C. Clarke, president of Bank & Trust Company, Hunter's Pharmacy, and the Hendersonville Abstract & Title Company. Mrs. Henrietta Hunt, widow of Dr. Charles W. Hunt, lived here from 1937 to 1944.

(Nomination Form for the West Side Historic District, Nat'l Register of Historic Places for Henderson Co., NC)

Mrs. Hunt died in 1945 so this house appears to have been at least a part-time residence during her final years.

This photo was posted by Dana Eakins' Myofascial Healing Office. That business, along with an insurance agency, have occupied the building in recent years.

BUSINESS HOUSE TO BE BUILT ON MAIN

MODERN STRUCTURE IS TO REPLACE GAP ON CITY STREET

Mrs. C. W. Hunt of Brevard Buys Lot [illegible] and Sixth and Will Build in Fall

Before another tourist season Hendersonville will have another modern Main street building.

This building will fill the space on the corner of Main and Sixth avenue opposite Baker's Art Gallery and Re[illegible] Filling Station. Its dimensions will be 40x70 feet and it will be three stories high. On the ground floor will be situated the Willard Service Station, which now is in the building adjoining King's Garage on South Main. David Hunt will be manager in charge of the station.

The two upper stories will be divided into office rooms.

The builder of this business house will be Mrs. C. W. Hunt of Brevard, mother of David Hunt; she recently purchased the lot in question from Dr. A. B. Drafts of this city. After the building is erected, forty feet fronting on Main street and fifty fronting Sixth avenue will be left for other purposes, the total dimensions of the lot purchased being 80x120.

Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt
(1868 – 1945)

After rearing five children, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt had the tenacity at middle age to embark on a new career as a hotel proprietress – in Brevard, NC. then again in St. Petersburg, FL. Her successful record of property management would certainly have required intelligence, energy, and social poise. In addition, she also became the acknowledged builder of major projects in two states.

After 1922, the *Hunt Cottages* were no longer mentioned in Brevard's newspapers. In 1924, Dr. Hunt passed away. Mrs. Hunt began spending more time in Florida, though she maintained a residence in Hendersonville, NC, during her final years.

Mrs. Hunt has a headstone in Brevard beside that of her husband; however, some family members believe that her cremains may have been spread in Tampa Bay, FL.

MRS. HUNT, 76, PASSES AWAY AT ST. PETERSBURG

BREVARD—Mrs. Henrietta Hunt, 76, fornierly of Brevard, died at a St. Petersburg, Fla., hospital Wednesday morning following a long period of declining health. She had been critically ill several weeks.

Mrs. Hunt was the widow of Dr. Charles Hunt, who practiced medicine in Brevard almost 50 years. She had spent her summers in Western North Carolina and her winters in St. Petersburg. She was the former Henrietta P. Anderson of Georgetown, S. C.

Funeral arrangements were incomplete Wednesday night, but burial will take place in Brevard.

Surviving are three daughters, Mrs. Earl Fonda of Weaverville, Mrs. Wm. R. Robertson of Charlotte, and Mrs. M. M. Chapman of Fort Myers, Fla.; two sons, David L. Hunt of St. Petersburg, Fla., Charles W. Hunt of Charlotte; eight grandchildren and 10 great-grandchildren.

"Asheville Citizen – Times" of November 1, 1945

Above Photo: Portrait of Mrs. Hunt in her later years.

Lower Center Photo: Part of the Hunt family plot in the Gillespie Evergreen Cemetery of Brevard. In the foreground appears the Fonda family gravestone, which includes the name of the Hunts' youngest daughter, Fanny Hunt Fonda. Directly behind it are the gravestones for Dr. Hunt (at left) and Mrs. Hunt (at right). The site provides a view of the beautiful mountains they had called home for so many years.

CHAPTER 6

The Children of Dr. and Mrs. C.W. Hunt

Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (1868-1945)

The Hunt Family of Brevard, NC

In 1886, Dr. Hunt married his bride, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt. Their five children were born and reared in Brevard:

Henrietta Georgianna Hunt Chapman
(nicknamed "Nina")
(1887 – 1952)

Margaret Louisa Hunt Robertson
(nicknamed "Daisy" and later, "Daidy")
(1889 – 1980)

Fanny Burke Hunt Fonda
(1895 – 1986)

David Lutterloh Hunt
(1896 – 1964)

Charles Washington Hunt, II
(1908 – 1987)

As Mrs. Hunt joined Dr. Hunt in death in 1945, they already had ten grandchildren. This chapter will introduce the Hunts' children but will not attempt to identify their grandchildren.

Dr. Charles Washington Hunt, I (1854 – 1924)

Selected Entries – Hunt Family Bible	Births	Marriages	Deaths
These entries were copied from the Bible of Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson of SC (1849-1901), which was recently in the possession of her descendant, Virginia "Louise" Robertson Harris von Paffen. Mrs. Anderson's daughter, Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (1868-1945) married Dr. Charles W. Hunt of Brevard, NC. Mrs. Hunt apparently added to her mother's notations so much of the data pertains to the descendants of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt. Written in cursive, some notations were challenging to read but the dates were clearly legible. All data here was transcribed exactly as written and should be cross-referenced against other sources.	Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson born 12-8-1849. Blair Anderson born 1839. Henrietta Porcher Anderson born 9-27-1868. Georgie Chisolm Anderson born 3-9-1871. Corinne Williams Anderson born 3-19-1873. Charles Washington Hunt Sr. born 9-28-1853. Henrietta Georgiana Hunt born 10-26-1887. Margaret Louise Hunt born 8-6-1889. Fanny Burke Hunt born 1-30-1895. David Lutterloh Hunt born 10-8-1896. Charles Washington Hunt Jr. born 8-10-1908.	Blair Anderson to Henrietta P. Heriot. Charles Washington Hunt to Henrietta P. Anderson on 11-24-1886 by Rev. Albert R. Stuart. Henrietta Hunt and Montgomery M. Chapman on 9-16-1907 by Rev. C. D. Chapman. Margaret L. Hunt to Wm. R. Robertson on 11-20-1907.	Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson died 4-6-1901. Georgie Anderson Baldwin died 1-18-1913. Dr. Charles Washington Hunt died 7-20-1924. Corrine Anderson died 4-29-1928. Margaret Louisa Hunt Robertson died 7-1-1980.

Henrietta Georgianna "Nina" Hunt Chapman
(Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt)

Birth:	1887 in Greenville, SC
Marriage:	1907 in Brevard, NC
Death:	1952 in Fort Myers, FL

In 1903, Nina Hunt attended a school in Charleston, SC. ("Sylvan Valley News" of Dec 4, 1903). In the early 1920's, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman lived in Anderson, SC.

By 1926, they had settled permanently in Fort Myers, FL. Local announcements noted her visits to relatives in FL, and she sometimes spent whole summers in NC.

Death Claims Mrs. Chapman

WEAVERVILLE—Mrs. Henrietta Chapman, 63, a former resident of Brevard and a sister of Mrs. Earl A. Fonda of Weaverville, died Wednesday morning at her home in Fort Myers, Fla., after a lingering illness.

She was the daughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt of Brevard.

Funeral services will be held Friday at 2 p. m. in Fort Myers and burial will be in the family plot there.

Surviving, in addition to Mrs. Fonda, are two daughters, Mrs. F. C. Webb of Fort Myers and Mrs. Anne McLaughlin, formerly of Asheville, but now residing in Fort Myers.

Also one sister, Mrs. W. R. Robertson of Charlotte; two brothers, David L. Hunt of St. Petersburg, Fla., and Charles W. Hunt of Boston, Mass.; and four grandchildren.

"Asheville Citizen - Times" of Jan 17, 1952

Mrs. Chapman Dies; Services Tomorrow

Mrs. Henrietta H. Chapman, 64, died yesterday at her home on Tournament Street after a long illness. She was born in Greenville, S. C. and had lived in Fort Myers for the past 26 years.

Mrs. Chapman was a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

Survivors include two daughters, Mrs. Fannie Webb and Mrs. Anne McLaughlin; four grandchildren, Buddy Webb, Pvt. Douglas Woods, now stationed in Germany, Terry McLaughlin and Rebecca McLaughlin; two sisters, Mrs. E. A. Fonda of Weaverville, N. C. and Mrs. Margaret Robertson, Charlotte, N. C.; and two brothers, David L. Hunt, St. Petersburg, and Charles W. Hunt, Boston.

Funeral services will be held at 2 p.m. tomorrow in the Leo W. Engelhardt Chapel. The Rev. Richard I. Brown of St. Luke's assisted by the Rev. W. T. Rae of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, will conduct the services.

Active pallbearers will be Billy Stewart, Earl Ogden, Robert Pepper, C. A. French, Hilton Cook and Edgar Hendry; honorary, W. W. Stewart, Charles Nelson, J. E. Mattern, Rev. W. E. Dance, Gerald Hoadly, Dixie Beggs and Emil Chevalle.

Fort Myers "News – Press" of Jan. 17, 1952

"Henrietta H Chapman"
Photo posted by Helen Farrell at findagrave.com. Interred in the Fort Myers Cemetery.

Montgomery Manilius Chapman (1877 to 1949)

Photo posted by Dan Miller at findagrave.com. Interred in the Bay Pines National Cemetery of Bay Pines, FL. Mr. Chapman, an electrician, worked with his two brothers at Brevard's electric plant. By 1912, he ran an electrical supplies business in Brevard and he has been credited with helping with Brevard's early electrification. In 1898, he fought in the Spanish – American War. In 1925, he applied to incorporate in Fort Myers the Chapman Shirley Electric Company "to do a general electric contracting, constructing and engineering business and to buy, sell and deal in supplies, appliances and apparatus..." ("Fort Myers News – Press" of Feb 26, 1925).

Margaret Louise/Louisa "Daidy" Hunt Robertson

(Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt)

Birth: 1889 in Brevard, NC
Marriage: 1907 in Brevard, NC
Death: 1980 in Hickory, NC

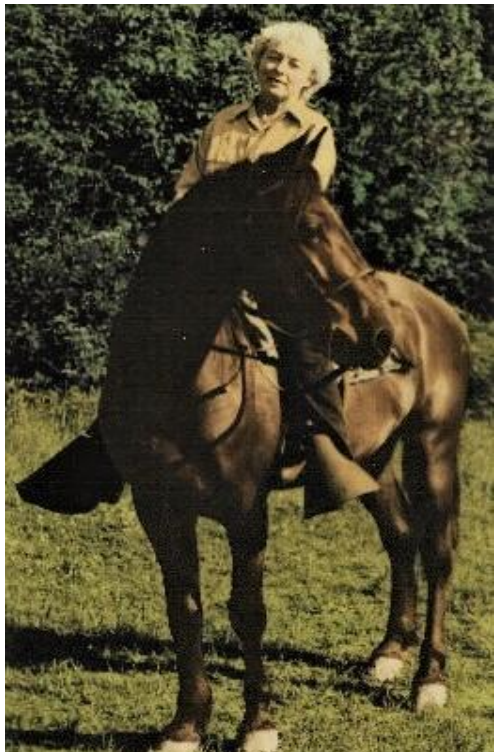
Her nickname "Daidy" was derived from "Daisy", an affectionate childhood nickname given by her father. Various records spell her middle name as Louisa or Louise. (Her grandmother was Louisa Lutterloh.)

She attended college in Washington, D.C., from 1904 to 1907. ("Sylvan Valley News"; 9-30-1904 and June 28, 1907) Then she attended Elizabeth College of Charlotte, NC. ("Charlotte News" of Nov 11, 1907).

On 11-20-1907, she married William Ross Robertson, II, of Charlotte at St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Brevard.

She involved herself in Charlotte's social scene. She hosted the Chelidon Book Group at their home on North Church St. in Charlotte ("Charlotte News" of Apr 27, 1917). She hosted an event for a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution ("Charlotte Observer" of Jan. 8, 1919). By 1922, the Robertsons had a residence on Providence Rd. in the Myers Park community.

Daidy stayed closely connected to her parents in Brevard, with frequent, extended visits. In 1911, it was reported that the Robertsons would build a summer home in Brevard. She provided extensive support for her niece, Jean Fonda (Hunter), who had contracted polio at age five.



Top Photo: An equestrian, like her father.

Margaret Hunt Robertson
This photo, taken at the Elmwood Cemetery of Charlotte, NC, was posted by William H. Hart at findagrave.com.

From Interviews with Relatives, "Villy" Korovesi Robertson and Mark Robertson

Like her parents, Daidy had a great mind for business, specifically for the buying, selling and development of real estate. She bought a large piece of land on Carmel Road in Charlotte, NC, named the area *English Gardens*, and divided it into lots which she sold at a good profit. (At that time, she resided at 3535 Carmel Road.) Daidy's wealth was mostly attained through her own business efforts, rather than through marriage.

Like her father, she was fond of horses and horsemanship. Like her mother, she was known for hospitality – a talented cook who emphasized nutrition. She was generous toward a number of her children and grandchildren, allowing some of them to live with her for extended periods while they transitioned.

Family members described her as a smart lady, with a mountaineer's sense of humor. She was kind and tolerant, but could show determination as needed.

In her later life in Hickory, NC, Daidy remained mentally sprite and enjoyed sharing her family's history.

Spouse: William "Will" Ross Robertson, II
(1874 to 1950)

William H. Hart took this gravestone photo at the Elmwood Cemetery of Charlotte, NC,

William Ross Robertson, II, attended the Univ. of NC from 1891 to 1894. He was a veteran Army officer with service on the Mexican border and in World War I. (His gravestone states a rank of Major while other sources state a rank of Colonel.) In late 1916, Daidy stayed with him several months in Texas as he prepared for his World War I service. ("Brevard News: of Jan, 22, 1917)

During the 1920's, he served for two terms as Charlotte's Commissioner of Public Safety. He was very active in developing the American Legion. Along with the Anderson family of Raleigh, the Robertsons had ownership interests in Charlotte's Tate Brown Store and Woolworth Store properties.

Marriage

Announcements regarding the marriage of Daisy Hunt (also nicknamed Daidy) and William Ross Robertson, II, of Charlotte, appeared in at least three newspapers. The same announcement appeared in Charlotte and Asheville, NC. It presented the wedding as a society event, adding information regarding the families involved. It mistakenly identified Daidy's relatives as being from the Ludlow family, a name of English origin. In fact, she was descended from the German-American Lutterloh family, a prosperous family from Pittsboro (near Chapel Hill), NC, and Fayetteville, NC – which had included Thomas Snipes Lutterloh (1816-1900), Mayor of Fayetteville.

Charlotte newspapers referenced Mr. and Mrs. W.R. Robertson, combined, over 1100 times. Their business and social involvement in that city continued for decades.

Margaret Louise/Louisa "Daidy" Hunt Robertson (Continued)

"Charlotte News" of Nov. 11, 1907 and the "Asheville Citizen – Times" of Nov 14, 1907

Society

Hunt-Robertson.

Announcement has been made to relatives and intimate friends of the families of the aproaching marriage of Miss Daisy Hunt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt, of Brevard, to Mr. William R. Robertson, of this city. The marriage will be celebrated on the afternoon of Wednesday, November the twentieth, in the Episcopal church at Brevard.

This announcement will be read with widespread interest in Charlotte and elsewhere in North Carolina. Miss Hunt is very pleasantly remembered here as a former visitor of Mrs. R. Lockwood Jones, on West Trade street, and a former student of Elizabeth College. The family is prominently connected in the state, being closely related to the Ludlows, in Fayetteville, and Buxtons, in Winston-Salem, and the Buxtons in Asheville.

Mr. Robertson is one of Charlotte's most prominent young business men. When the new administration took charge of the city's affairs he represented his ward the third, as a member of the board of aldermen, which he afterwards resigned to accept a position on the board of public safety. He is a member of Governor Glenn's staff, and is widely known throughout the state. He is a son of Adjutant General T. R. Robertson, of the North Carolina national guard.

"Brevard News" of Nov 22, 1907

Married, at St. Philips P. E. church Wednesday morning at 8:30 Miss Daisy Hunt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt, and William R. Robertson of Charlotte. The church was decorated with yellow Chrysanthemums, and the bride was gowned in cream colored broadcloth. After congratulations at the church a luncheon was served at the bride's home, and the wedding party boarded the morning train for a wedding tour to the Jamestown Exposition and other points. The bride is one of Brevard's most attractive and popular young ladies, and she has a host of friends who will wish her health and happiness in her new home.

This photo was from the collection of Daidy's granddaughter, Louise Robertson Harris Paffen.)

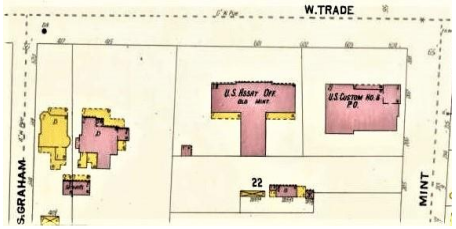
Childhood Friends

Wedding announcements referenced Daidy's visit to the R. Lockwood Jones family of Charlotte. Like the Johnstons and Robertsons, the Jones lived on Charlotte's West Trade Street.

This photo shows Daidy (shown right) with childhood friend, Araminta "Minta" Lockwood Jones (Hull) (1890-1962) of Charlotte, NC. Both were interred at Charlotte's Elmwood Cemetery.

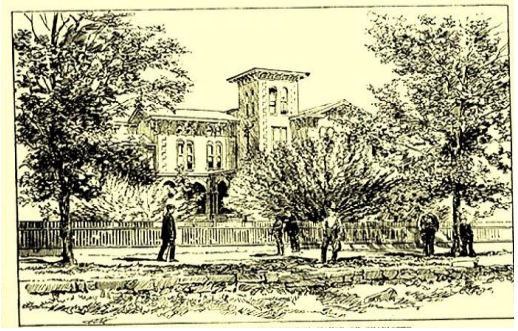
Newlyweds' First Home in Charlotte, NC

After the wedding, Mr. and Mrs. William Ross Robertson, II, resided at his parents' house in Charlotte. His father, Thomas Ross Robertson, was a son-in-law of Wm. Johnston, 2-term Mayor of Charlotte.



* Robertson House at 417 West Trade St. *

No image of the Robertson House has been found, but its footprint appeared on the 1900 Sanborn Map shown above. It bordered South Graham, with the larger Johnston House next door. (Wm. Johnston was the father-in-law of T. R. Robertson.) It did not appear on the 1896 Sanborn Map so we can assume it was built between 1896 and 1900. The Servants' Quarters stood across both properties.



* Mayor Johnston's House at 415 West Trade St. *

This appeared in "Harper's Weekly" (5-17-1884). In a later article, "The Center City", Dr. T.W. Hanchett, stated, "The handsome Wm. Johnston mansion … stood on West Trade at Graham" (Charlotte Meck. Historic Landmarks Commission).

Fanny Burke Hunt Fonda
(Daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt)

Birth: 1895 in NC
Marriage: 1917 in Buncombe County, NC, by Congregationalist Minister J. Brainerd Thrall
(Married "Earl" Avery Fonda – her only marriage and Mr. Fonda's second marriage.)
Death: 1986 in Boca Raton, FL Burial in Brevard, NC

From 1910 through 1912, Fanny Hunt (often misspelled "Fannie") attended the State Normal College for Women at Greensboro. ("Sylvan Valley News" of Dec 30, 1910; June 30, 1911; Sept 15, 1911; and May 24, 1912). Although "normal colleges" were designed to prepare teachers, no record has yet been found of Fanny Hunt entering that profession.

Following Mr. Fonda's construction projects, the Fonda family resided in several states: Asheville, NC (1919 and 1930); Greenville, SC (1920 - 1921); Bradenton, FL (1922); and Weaverton, NC, near Asheville (After 1940).

Newspaper announcements regarding Mrs. Fonda pertained to family or church-related events. By 1939, the Fondas were attending social events in Weaverville. In 1941, the "Asheville Citizen - Times" announced that "Mrs. E.A. Fonda" would assist the Women's Society of the Weaverville Methodist Church in hosting a Christmas event. (Dec 12, 1941)

Mrs. Fonda's daughter, Jean Elizabeth Fonda (Hunter), who would later reside in Charlotte, NC, stated that she was adopted in New York because her parents wanted a daughter. According to Ms. Hunter, her mother was very intelligent, very involved in church activities, and a dedicated mother to her three children. Mrs. Hunter said she enjoyed growing up in the small town of Weaverville, NC, though to see a movie, they'd have to drive into Asheville.

Marriage

Friends of Miss Fannie Hunt, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Hunt, will be interested to learn of her marriage in Asheville last week to a Mr. Fonda. Mr. and Mrs. Fonda left for New York on a visit immediately after their marriage. The bride, who has been making her home in Asheville for the past two years, was on a visit to her relatives in Brevard a few days before her marriage.

"Brevard News" of Feb 2, 1919

Home in Asheville, NC

On June 21, 1918, the "Asheville Citizen - Times" identified E.A. Fonda's address as 25 Broad Street. Assuming that the street numbering hasn't changed, this would have been the Fondas' house - built in 1905.

(Recent Google Photo)

Family

This obituary, pertaining to Mr. Fonda, describes the Fonda – Hunt family. ("Asheville Citizen – Times" of May 9, 1962)

E. A. Fonda

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Private services for Earl Avery Fonda, 80, of Greenville, S. C., former Asheville, N. C., resident, who died Monday, will be held at 11 a. m. Wednesday in Thomas McAfee Funeral Home in Greenville.

The Rev. Pierce E. Cook will officiate. The family has asked that flowers be omitted.

Graveside services will be held in Gillespie-Evergreen Cemetery at Brevard, N. C. The Rev. Walter E. McDaniel will officiate.

Mr. Fonda, who died in a Greenville nursing home after an extended illness, had lived in Asheville, for some time before moving to Greenville.

He was a native of Howard Lake, Minn., son of the late W. C. and Frances J. Cronk Fonda.

Surviving are the widow, Mrs. Fanny Hunt Fonda; a daughter, Mrs. M. B. Hunter of Charlotte, N. C.; two sons, Alan R. of Atlanta, Ga. and Avery H. Fonda of Greenville; and four grandchildren.

The family is at the home of Avery Fonda, 201 McCarter Ave., Lake Forest Heights, Greenville.

Fanny Burke Hunt Fonda (Continued)

Mr. "Earl" Avery Fonda (1882 - 1962) focused on large construction projects in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Virginia.

In North Carolina and South Carolina

This listing appeared in the "Manufacturers Record" of March 3, 1921. $300,000 of 1921 currency would equate to over $4,000,000 today, showing that Mr. Fonda's firm was a large builder in Asheville.

N. C., Asheville—Construction.—Fonda Construction Co., capital $300,000, incptd. by E. A. Fonda, George R. Tennent.

In 1916, E. A. Fonda was the General Manager of a construction division of the Carolina Wood Products Company, which would play a leading role in the massive reconstruction of Kenilworth Inn, one of Asheville's grandest resort hotels, which had burned down in 1909. On Nov 16, 1916, the "Asheville Citizen – Times" presented a lengthy, detailed update on Mr. Fonda's progress (all of which can be read at Newspapers.com). For that article, Mr. Fonda stated: "Approximately fifty car loads of building material comprising steel, cement, crushed rock and sand are rolling into Biltmore, and daily deliveries are being made to the Kenilworth Inn site. Our construction department anticipates a large force of men at work on the hotel basement…."

By 1920, E.A. Fonda was headquartered in Greenville, SC. That year, the "Engineering News - Record" (Volume 84) announced that E.A. Fonda, contractor of Greenville, SC, would soon open offices in New York City and Atlanta. In 1921, E.A. Fonda was heading the Organization of Master Builders of Greenville. In 1923, the rebuilt and enlarged Kenilworth Inn resort opened with lavish balls and dinners; it has been used for various purposes over the years and built to last, is still in use today.

In 1929, Asheville city directories showed that E.A. Fonda was still managing the Fonda Construction Company there.

Completed: Reconstruction of the Kenilworth Inn of Asheville, NC

Photo posted by Patty McFerron Blanton at findagrave.com.

Mr. and Mrs. Fonda were interred near the Hunts in the Gillespie Evergreen Cemetery, Brevard, NC.

In Florida and Virginia

According to his daughter, Jean Fonda Hunter, Mr. Fonda also constructed many buildings in Cradock, Virginia. Cradock was one of America's first planned communities, built near Portsmouth, VA. Starting in 1918, Cradock was developed by the United States Housing Corporation to accommodate the rapid influx of workers at the Norfolk Naval Shipyard during World War I.

This announcement showed that, as early as 1919, Mr. Fonda was busily working in Miami, FL.

("Palm Beach Post" of West Palm Beach, July 13, 1919)

E. A. FONDA RETURNS.

E. A. Fonda, the builder, has returned to his office in this city after an absence of about two weeks, during which he transacted business at Asheville and Atlanta and visited his wife, who is spending the summer in North Carolina. Mr. Fonda has several big jobs under way in this city and is taking up some important work at other points.

In 1925, the year after Dr. C.W. Hunt's death, both the Fonda and Chapmans were in the cities of Bradenton and Fort Myers in FL. This article ("Fort Myers News – Press" of Jan 8, 1925) referred to Mr. Fonda as "one of the leading architects of the state."

—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Fonda and Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Chapman, of Bradenton are visiting in Fort Myers today. Mr. Fonda is one of the leading architects of the state, and has been handling big building projects in Bradenton. He was here over a year ago figuring on some building in this city, and is enthusiastic about the big improvements made since he was last here. Mr. Chapman is enthusiastic about what he sees in the City of Palms.

Charles Washington Hunt, II
(Son of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt)

Birth:	1908 in Brevard, NC
Marital Status:	Married
Death:	1987 in Fort Myers, FL

Mrs. Hunt was age 40 when Charles was born. When she traveled to Florida each winter, he often went along with her. (Charles's next older sibling, David, was twelve years older.)

Charles began annual trips with his mother to St. Petersburg, FL, as early as age 6. They often stopped to visit family in Charlotte, NC, and Charleston, SC.

Charles passed Florida's State Bar Exam ("Palm Beach Post" of 7-17-1932). He also qualified to practice law in D.C. and Massachusetts. Starting in 1935, he served in Florida politics as a State Representative. In the 1950's and 1960's, he practiced law in Massachusetts.

His wives included Sarah Frew Boardman Hunt (born 1912; married in St, Petersburg, FL) and Jean Harriet Hough Hunt (1920–2011; married in Vermont). Children from the Hunt-Hough marriage remained in New England.

Charles' final residence was in Fort Myers, FL, where his sister, Nina Hunt Chapman, had lived for so many years. His cremains, and those of his wife, Jean Hough Hunt, are in the Fort Myers Memorial Gardens of Fort Myers, FL.

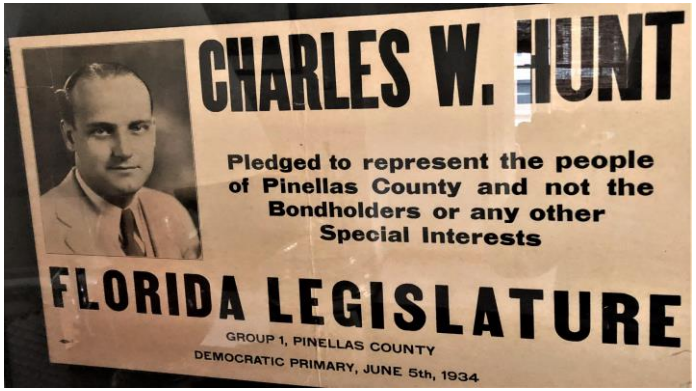
The photo above was labeled on the back, "Charles Hunt Jr., 1925." (He would have been about age 17 that year.) The young lady is unidentified. The house was similar in style to other Hunt-related houses in Brevard. with multiple stories, a columned front porch and a roof dormer. (It was apparently demolished.)

Charles Washington Hunt, II

With Wife,

Jean Harriet Hough Hunt

(1950)



The three photos above were provided by two daughters of the Hunt – Hough marriage, Charlene Hunt Levesque and Suzanne Hunt Delaney Fiske.

David Lutterloh Hunt
(Son of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt)

Birth: 1896 in Brevard, NC
Marital Status: Married
Death: 1964 in St. Petersburg, FL

According to the obituary shown at right, David L. Hunt had lived in St. Petersburg for his last 50 years, from 1914 to 1964. His mother had managed the Hunt Cottages of Brevard, NC, during the warm seasons and properties in St. Petersburg, FL, during the cooler seasons, so she and her sons frequently traveled frequently between the two states. David's father, Dr. C. W. Hunt, lived in Brevard until his death in 1925 – so it would be more accurate to say that David had dual residence in Florida and North Carolina.

In 1913, David L. Hunt was recognized for receiving high grades at the University School for Boys in Stone Mountain, Georgia. ("Sylvan Valley News" of Nov 21, 1913). In 1916, he attended A&M College of Raleigh and in 1917, Georgia Tech of Atlanta. ("Sylvan Valley News" of Nov 21, 1913 and June 3, 1916; and the "Brevard News" of Jan 5, 1917)

On June 12, 1922, the "Western NC News" announced that David L. Hunt of Brevard had purchased the Hendersonville Battery Company. Dr. and Mrs. Hunt were both very supportive in launching David's battery business – a line of work he would continue until retirement: first in Hendersonville, NC, then in St. Petersburg, FL. The "Brevard News" of July 28, 1922, reported that Dr. Hunt had sold his medical office on Main St. He then made a $20,000 downpayment for a lot in Hendersonville, at Main and 6th Ave., next to his son David's business. That same date, the "News of Henderson County" added that Mrs. C.W. Hunt would build a three-story mixed-use building to include office space and a gas station. (David Hunt would help with management.)

Obituary from the "St. Petersburg Times" of Sept 21, 1964

"Hunt - David L., 67, of 3717 56th Ave. N. passed away Saturday (Sept. 19, 1964). Born in Brevard, N. C., Mr. Hunt had been a resident of St. Petersburg 50 years, coming from Brevard. Retired owner and operator of a battery shop in St. Petersburg. He was Protestant. Survivors include his wife, Mary L.; one brother, Charles W. of Enfield N. J.; two sisters, Mrs. E. A. Fonda, Greenville, S. C., Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Charlotte, N. C.; and several nieces, Fort Myers. Friends may call at the R. Lee Williams Funeral Home, 35th Ave. N. at 49th St. today 2-4 and 6-8 p.m. where funeral services will be held Tuesday at 2 p.m. Interment will follow in Memorial Park Cemetery."

"Hendersonville News" of Oct. 13, 1922

ELECTRICAL SERVICE STATION EQUIPPED IN HENDERSONVILLE

The motoring public of Henderson county and the neighboring territory will be interested to learn that a modern electric department has recently been added to the Hendrsonville Battery company. Testing and repairing motors is done according to scientific methods and with the latest improved equipment.

David L. Hunt, proprietor of the Hendersonville Battery company, realizing the need of an up-to-date electric service station in this city, has recently installed modern equipment, which will give the automobile owners of this city and surrounding territory the same electric service as they may receive in larger cities.

A part of this equipment is the Elmco Universal Test Stand, which is the latest improved machine, having several special features. The most important of these, however, is the accurate testing of generators and starting motors. All guesswork of old mthods is eliminated as the tests are carried out according to the standard specifications and data furnished to this service station by the various manufacturers of generators and starting motors. It is a scientific process.

A college education in electrical engineering and several years' experience with the Southern Public Utilities company, dealing with variour electrical apparatus, affords Mr. Hunt a splendid foundation for the work he is now specializing in, that is, automobile electrical service and Willard Storage Batteries.

Owing to delayed shipment due to the railroad strike, a few special tools and a large portion of stock have not yet arrived. But it is expected that the line will be complete at an early date. — Hendersonville News.

The Soldier Son of Dr. C. W. Hunt. Do you wonder at it, that the Father is proud of him?

"Dr. C. W. Hunt: of Brevard, NC" published his poem, "Our Son," in the "American Journal of Clinical Medicine" (Vol. 25, No.1, Pg. 301, January 1918; Reprinted by Google Books Online).
This photo of David Lutterloh Hunt, wearing his World War I uniform, accompanied the poem.

In Asheville and Lenoir, NC, As Well as Florida:

"Myrtle" Lillian Hunt Mattocks (Born 1878 in Raleigh, NC)

Niece of Dr. Hunt

Aside from their children, the Hunts had other close relatives in the region. In Brevard, Dr. Hunt helped to care for his niece, Myrtle Lillian Hunt, who had been born in 1878 in Raleigh, NC, and then orphaned as an infant. (Census reports showed her living in the Hunts' household.)

In 1900, Myrtle graduated with a B.A. degree, with honors, from the Greensboro State Normal College (today's UNC – Greensboro). She taught languages, including German, at Asheville's College for Young Women, and that same year married John Edward Mattocks at St. Philip's Episcopal Church of Brevard.

Mr. Mattocks had graduated from UNC – Chapel Hill with a degree in zoology. He taught science at the same college in Asheville where Myrtle worked, and also served as the college's vice president. When that college closed its doors in1901, he embarked on a new career as a real estate developer, and he and Myrtle started their family of four children in Lenoir, NC. (His parents had resided there earlier.) After 1910, his career focus shifted to Florida, but like Dr. Hunt's family, the Mattocks would maintain residences in both Western North Carolina and Florida.

Between 1901 and 1910, the Mattocks' family members and realty business were mentioned in the "Lenoir News" over 450 times. From 1911 to 1913, they lived in Florida, but in 1914, Myrtle and her children returned to Lenoir for the summer. In 1919, Mr. Mattocks owned a prosperous citrus and melon farm, exceeding 65 acres, near Lake Gem, FL, and Myrtle again took her children to Lenoir for the summer. In 1920, Mr. Mattocks bought a residential lot in Lenoir, and their children began to attend local schools in that town.

Like Mrs. Hunt, after raising her children, Myrtle began a mid-life career. The 1930's and 1940's found Mr. Mattocks continuing his career in Florida while directories showed Myrtle teaching in Lenoir's public schools. Her 20-year teaching career ended, at age 70, in 1948 – the same year her ex-husband died in Florida. They had divorced at some point because his obituary listed his widow as Mrs. Anna Winslow Mattocks.

It is unclear where Myrtle spent her retirement years. Her surviving children lived in North Carolina, Massachusetts, and Florida, and she also had various interests. Over the decades, she had frequently led Lenoir's "Wise and Otherwise Club," discussing a variety of literary and artistic topics, and she had also attended Episcopal churches.

(Lenoir's newspapers often referred to Myrtle as "Mrs. M. H. Mattocks" while Floridian newspapers often referred to her as "Mrs. J. E. Mattocks." Lenoir's directories referred to her as "Mrs. Myrtle H. Mattocks.")

Myrtle and her husband led remarkable lives, often apart. This profile of Mr. Mattocks describes the surprising personal and career transitions of a man of wide-ranging interests and considerable talents.

Myrtle's Husband:

John Edward Mattocks

(1873 – 1948)

JOHN EDWARD MATTOCKS, of Eustis and Lake Jem, is one of the men of Lake County, who, at a considerable expenditure of money and time, has done everything possible to develop this region. He takes much personal satisfaction in being responsible for the awakening of the love of the beautiful in his fellow citizens, and performing various kindly and humanitarian acts. Having known the helplessness of a physical breakdown, he can appreciate the troubles of others as can but few, and his generous nature responds to calls for material aid as well as sympathy in a most lavish manner.

Mr. Mattocks was born on a farm near Trenton in Jones County, North Carolina, June 17, 1873, a son of Dr. Christopher James and Christina Caroline (Sanderson) Mattocks, and through his mother Mr. Mattocks is descended from the notable De Graffenreid family. Doctor Mattocks was born in Jones County, North Carolina, and belonged to one of the old-established families of that locality. He was a well-educated man, a graduate from both classical and medical courses, securing the latter at New York City, and was a specialist in obstetrics. He was engaged in an active practice until his death, which occurred at Trenton, North Carolina, in 1911. His widow died at Mount Dora, Florida, in 1921, when she was seventy-five years old. Doctor Mattocks was the owner of a fine farm in the vicinity of Trenton, and was interested in agriculture. A man of great prominence in his profession, he was equally well-known as a kindly humanitarian, and his son inherits many of his generous impulses. He was a zealous member of the Masonic fraternity. The Methodist Episcopal Church had in him one of its effective members and workers. For four years he was a surgeon in the Confederate Army. In 1866 he spent one year at Ocala, Florida, of which an uncle, Frederick Foy, was a founder.

It is somewhat remarkable that a man who has attained to so substantial a success in practical affairs should have started out in life with the ambition of becoming an artist, yet such was Mr. Mattocks' youthful determination. When only thirteen years old he entered the Davis Military Academy at La Grange, North Carolina, and became active in military matters, and was senior captain at the time of his graduation at the expiration of five years. Following that he entered the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and was graduated therefrom in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and in 1896 his thesis on Zoology won for him the degree of Master of Science. While at the university he was active in track athletics, and became a member of the Sigma Chi Greek letter fraternity. He had matriculated for entrance to Harvard University to prepare for his doctor's degree when

Sources: Various historical newspapers and the "History of Florida, Past and Present, Historical and Biographical, Vol. 2," by Harry Gardner Cutler. (Continued Next Page)

he developed nervous prostration, and for the subsequent three years was forced to keep in the open. Having been reared in affluence and been given every advantage, he was rudely awakened to the fact that he was down to bed rock both physically and financially. In order to benefit from the bracing air of Asheville, North Carolina, and regain his health, Mr. Mattocks then became vice president and teacher of science of the College for Young Women at Asheville, and held these positions during 1901. In 1902 the college closed, as did his career as an educator, and he embarked in the real estate business at Lenoir, North Carolina. He started on a shoe string, but during the nine years he was there was very successful financially; organized the Board of Trade; was the leading factor in every progressive movement of the town, and was responsible for the installation of electric lights, the water and sewerage systems, paving of the streets, and other public improvements. It was through his personal efforts that eight furniture factories and three cotton mills were brought to Lenoir, and he was a director in all of these enterprises. He was also secretary and treasurer of the Lenoir Realty & Investment Company. While there he was also active in Masonry and in the Episcopal Church, and taught the men's Bible class connected with the latter. It was Mr. Mattocks and others who organized the First National Bank of Lenoir.

In 1911 Mr. Mattocks was attracted to Kissimmee, Florida, as vice president and secretary of the Kissimmee Valley Land Company, which developed and put on the market 2,100 acres of land in the vicinity of Kissimmee. After he had completed this project he looked about him for new fields of operation, and found them in Lake County, to which he came in 1914 and established headquarters at Mount Dora. It was Mr. Mattocks who turned the Lake Jem District from a wilderness into one of the beauty spots of the county, which lays claim to the distinction of being the loveliest section of the state. Here are ideal homes and flourishing orange groves, with the natural scenic effects intensified and developed in a remarkably artistic manner. In fact, here as elsewhere Mr. Mattocks' early aspirations toward an artistic career have undoubtedly borne a noble fruit. While at Mount Dora Mr. Mattocks instituted Mount Dora Lodge Number 238, F. and A. M., was its first master and was three times district deputy grand master. He was publicity director of the Mount Dora Chamber of Commerce, the Mount Dora Yacht Club, and helped very materially to put Mount Dora and Lake County on the right road to progressive growth. One of the organizers of the Lake County Chamber of Commerce, he served as its first vice president. In fact, he has always been a builder for the future, a man with a broad outlook on life, and a comprehensive knowledge of the needs of a community and its people.

In 1921 Mr. Mattocks began his connection with Eustis, although he still maintains his home at Lake Jem, and is the director of that district in the Lake County Chamber of Commerce. After coming to Eustis he organized the Mattocks & Wheeler Company, of which he is president; he is president of the Lake Shore Development Company, exclusive suburban districts; and is president of the Lake Front Land Company, farm lands. The last named company has developed much property and placed it on the market, and also handles standard groves and grove land. They have a splendid system of inspection of all lands and groves, and a system of maintenance which continues until the groves are full-bearing ones. Mr. Mattocks is also president of the Mattocks-Wheeler Building Company of Eustis, which in 1922 erected the extraordinarily beautiful theatre, store and office building, the finest in the county. The Lake County Park Commission, organized to preserve the beauty spots of this section, is fortunate in having a man of his experience and talents as its president, and he is equally useful as chairman of the Eustis Chamber of Commerce's committee on city beautification. However, in spite of all of his other activities it is probable Mr. Mattocks takes greater interest in developing orange groves than in anything else.

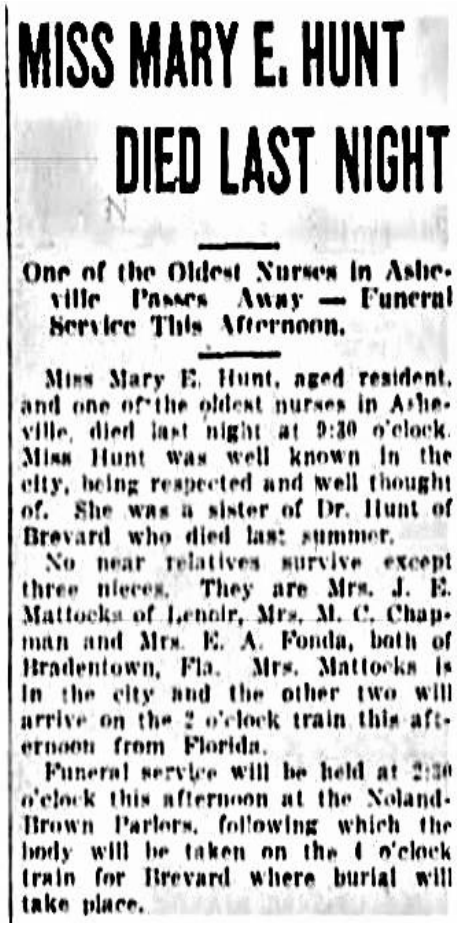
Few men in the state are better known in Masonry, of which he is a great student, and he has written many lectures for the different degrees, many of which have been adopted. He is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery of the York Rite, and for three years has been preceptor of Tampa Consistory, and for his untiring efforts has been made a Knight Commander of the Court of Honor. He also belongs to Morocco Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Jacksonville, Florida. The Knights of Pythias also hold his membership, and he is a past chancellor commander, and helped to institute the Mount Dora Lodge of that order. The Rotary Club has in him an earnest member and helpful factor. During the late war he was one of the most eloquent of the Four-Minute speakers, and devoted much time to war work.

In Asheville, NC:

"Mary" Elizabeth Hunt (1861 – 1925)

Sister of Dr. Hunt

Dr. Hunt's sister, "Mary" Elizabeth Hunt, remained single, worked as a nurse, and lived in Asheville, NC, for over 30 years. In 1925, at age 63, she died from tuberculosis at the Sunset Heights Sanatorium of Asheville. She was interred near Dr. Hunt and their parents in Brevard.



MISS MARY E. HUNT DIED LAST NIGHT

One of the Oldest Nurses in Asheville Passes Away — Funeral Service This Afternoon.

Miss Mary E. Hunt, aged resident, and one of the oldest nurses in Asheville, died last night at 9:30 o'clock. Miss Hunt was well known in the city, being respected and well thought of. She was a sister of Dr. Hunt of Brevard who died last summer.

No near relatives survive except three nieces. They are Mrs. J. E. Mattocks of Lenoir, Mrs. M. C. Chapman and Mrs. E. A. Fonda, both of Bradentown, Fla. Mrs. Mattocks is in the city and the other two will arrive on the 2 o'clock train this afternoon from Florida.

Funeral service will be held at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon at the Noland-Brown Parlors, following which the body will be taken on the 4 o'clock train for Brevard where burial will take place.

Contributing to Western North Carolina, and Florida

In 1924, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt died in his beloved town of Brevard. Nothing had enticed him to live elsewhere, but his family did eventually move on.

Brevard, NC, and St. Petersburg, Florida:
During the summers, Mrs. Hunt operated the *Hunt Cottages of Brevard*. Starting in 1910, she also operated a seasonal boarding house, *The Brevard*, in St. Petersburg. FL. Following Dr. Hunt's death, she made St. Petersburg her primary residence and created there the *Hunt Apartments*, a 16-unit luxury building which continues to be a desirable residence today.

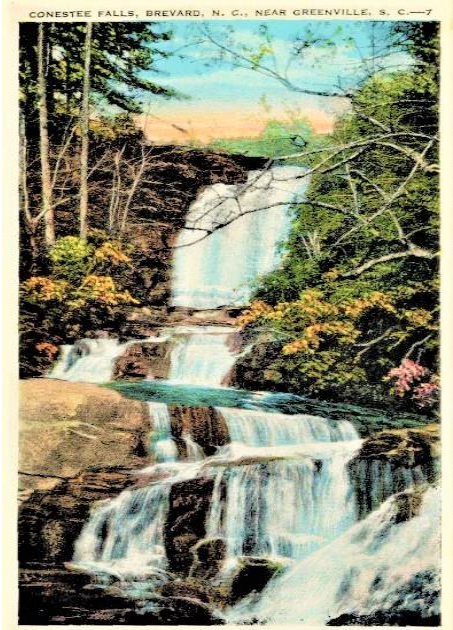
Asheville, NC:
After marriage, daughter Fanny Hunt Fonda lived in Asheville, NC, and Greenville, SC, where her architect husband supervised large projects like the reconstruction of Asheville's grand *Kenilworth Inn*. Her aunt, nurse Mary Hunt, also lived in Asheville.

Fort Myers, FL:
Daughter "Nina" Hunt Chapman settled in Fort Myers, FL, where her husband created a new electrical company. Fanny and her husband would eventually join them there as his construction projects shifted to Florida. In retirement, their brother, attorney Charles Washington Hunt II, left New England and joined them in Fort Myers as well.

Charlotte, NC:
Daughter "Daidy" Hunt Robertson and her husband remained in Charlotte, where she was quite successful developing home realty projects.

Hendersonville, NC, and St. Petersburg, FL:
After working several years for the Southern Public Utilities Company, son David Hunt purchased the Hendersonville Battery Co. and enlarged it considerably. (He continued in the same line of work lifelong, later opening a battery shop in St. Petersburg, FL.) In Mrs. Hunt's later years, she was drawn back to North Carolina's mountains, purchasing a home in Hendersonville.

All five children of Dr. and Mrs. Hunt lived long lives. Much of their time was enjoyed among the stunning mountains of Western North Carolina and the tropical coasts of Florida. And for the past 117 years, the family's descendants have continued to reside in both states.



A gentleman by the name of William F. Dunbar sent this poem to Mrs. Hunt, widow of Dr. Hunt, in 1934. He mentioned that he had written it in Brevard, shortly after Dr. Hunt's death. Mr. Dunbar was a manager employed by the Southeastern Underwriters' Association based in Atlanta, GA.

Mr. Dunbar appears to have known Dr. Hunt over an extended period of time. He described him as a man of respectable character: his care for the country folk with little or no remuneration; his appreciation of nature's beauty; his "seeing eye and comprehending mind"; and his cheerful temperament.

Mr. Dunbar noted, "His memory is cherished lovingly... Shrined in the hearts of those to whom he ministered, his name linked with unselfish service, will survive."

Indeed it will.

THE MOUNTAIN DOCTOR.

No longer will he ride at early morn,
Nor in the darkness of the lonely night,
In winter's bitter cold,or summer's heat,
To heal the sick or comfort the distressed:
His work is ended,-he may rest at last.

Ah! many a time in all his toilsome years
We've seen him on his faithful horse pursue
The narrow path that skirts the sheer abyss,
Climbing in weariness the distant heights
Where suffering summoned him. His saddle-bags
With various physic filled,and unctious balms,
His leggings splashed with mud or white with snow-
He answered Duty's call. And everywhere
Eyes eager or tear-blurred awaited him.

The mountain folk to whom he ministered
Were mostly poor,like those the Master loved.
He knew them all for miles and miles around,
Their faults and virtues and their loves and hates
These elemental children of the hills.

His fees he oft forgot;his high reward -
To lure the glow of health to pallid cheeks,
To cool the fevered brow,or usher in
New and bewildered spirits to this world.
God gave him compensation great in this,-
The seeing eye and comprehending mind,
Revealment of Himself in nature's vast
And ever changing beauty.

All seasons brought
Peace and delight to his receptive soul.
On his long journeys he was first to see
Spring,like a lovely maiden veiled in mist,
Creep timidly from boulders lichen-clad,
Then,lightly leaping liberated streams,
Proclaim her presence with a myriad flowers.

Then summer came,the fructifying sun
Making lush valleys teem with fruit and grain.
The laurel and the rhodendron bloomed
And glorified his path with petals pink
Shaken from foliage of lustrous green.
He heard the hum of bees,the song of birds,
Ripple of rills and roar of waterfalls:
To harmony attuned,with vision clear,
He heard and saw,responsive to it all.

Then came the season of strange alchemy
Transforming all things subtly. Growth was checked,
Sap ceased to flow,and a sad,wistful hush
Fell on the earth as if all life had paused.
Then,like a challenge to all death,he saw
The banners of triumphant Autumn flung
In vivid hues across the mountain side-
Her garnered largess heaped in barns and fields,
Fulfilling all the promise of the Spring.

And even Winter,with its keen,cold breath,
Was not to him a desolation drear.
It was a time when tired nature slept,
Lulled by the winds and mantled in the snow-
Confirming hope of immortality
In treasured seeds of summers yet to come.

.....

In many an humble cabin in the hills,
Or in bright valleys musical with streams,
His memory is cherished lovingly.
The burden he reluctantly laid down
(The cross of sacrifice for others weal)
Is his fit monument. Shrined in the hearts
Of those to whom he ministered,his name
Linked with unselfish service,will survive.

No white-winged Angels answer to our prayers,-
God helps us only through our fellow men.
And he who gave himself has given all;
And having healed and comforted the poor,
Surely is welcomed by the healing Christ.

Wm.F.D.

Wm. F. DUNBAR
P. O. BOX 1749
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

July 20th.1934

Dear Mrs.Hunt.

I have pleasure in enclosingx with this a copy of the verses I wrote about Dr.Hunt. I thought I had surely sent this to you at the time it was written, just after his death which I was in Brevard.

I enjoyed very much my visit to your home, and was glad to see you and your daughter again. When I next go to St.Petersburg I will surely call on your son who is making such a fine record.

Very sincerely yours,
Wm F Dunbar

Mrs.H.P.Hunt
514 5th.St.W.
Hendersonville,N.C.

2020 ADDENDUM

More Family Photographs

and

A Genealogical Chart

In 1886, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt married Henrietta Porcher Anderson (1868-1945). Henrietta had been born in Georgetown, SC. Her father was James "Blair" Anderson Jr. In 1870, Blair served as Georgetown's Postmaster. Grandfather "James" Blair Anderson Sr. owned a drugstore in Georgetown for many years.

Paternal ancestors of Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (Dr. Hunt's wife) included James "Blair" Anderson II (1839/1843-1880), "James" Blair Anderson (1818-1870), and Eliza Gillespie Denison (1823-1849).

Addendum: The Anderson Family Parents of Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (Dr. Hunt's Wife)

Georgetown, SC

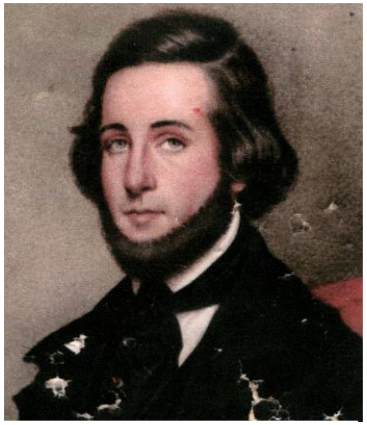
Top Left Photo:	James "Blair" Anderson Jr. (Born 1839 - 1843)	(Mrs. Hunt's Father)
Top Center Photo:	James "Blair" Anderson Jr.	(Mrs. Hunt's Father)
	Daughter Henrietta Porcher Anderson (Hunt) (1868 - 1945)	(Mrs. Hunt)
Top Right Photo:	Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson (1849 - 1901)	(Mrs. Hunt's Mother)
Bottom Photo:	Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson (1849 - 1901)	(Mrs. Hunt's Mother)

In 1886, Dr. Charles Washington Hunt I married Henrietta Porcher Anderson (1868-1945). Henrietta's mother was Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson of Charleston, SC. In Georgetown County, the Heriot family's Dirleton House still stands. Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot was associated with both Georgetown and Charleston. (In Charleston, he was a member of the St. Cecelia Society.)

In South Carolina, the Heriot family was related to the Futhy, Chisolm and Porcher ("Por-shay") families by marriage. (Dr. Isaac Porcher had been a French Huguenot and nobleman fleeing persecution before he became an early settler of Charleston in the 1600's.) Maternal ancestors of Henrietta Porcher Anderson Hunt (Dr. Hunt's wife) included: Henrietta Porcher Heriot Anderson (1849-1901), Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot (1818-1890) and Georgianna Providence Chisolm Heriot (1821-1899). Dr. Heriot and his wife, Georgianna (Mrs. Hunt's grandparents) were buried in a graveyard beside St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Brevard, NC. The church building was later expanded over some graves, including those of the Heriots. Their gravestones, now standing in the church's basement, can be viewed by appointment.

Porcher-Simonds House in Charleston - one of many Porcher properties in SC.

Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot (As Child)



Dr. Henry Futhy Heriot

"Dirleton House" in Georgetown Co., SC. Dirleton was named after the Heriot family's ancestral estate in Scotland.

Addendum: Mrs. Hunt's Maternal Grandfather and Related Families (Heriot, Porcher, Chisolm and Futhy)

Charleston, SC -and- Georgetown, SC

Addendum: Genealogical Chart

The Johnston, Robertson, and Hunt Families of NC, SC, and TN (1748 - 1987)

(Prepared by Regional Historian Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed. in 2014)

The data compiled here is from the work of various researchers. It should be mostly accurate. As more primary sources become available, future researchers should cross - reference this information.

This chart shows one Hunt dtr, Margaret ("Daidy") Louisa Hunt, but does not show her siblings. The Hunts' other children, and their families, were introduced previously.

William ROBERTSON
Revolutionary War Patriot
("Squire Billy")
Lived 1748 (VA) – 1824 (SC)

Nancy HAWLEY
Lived 1756 (VA) – ? (SC)

Thomas ROBERTSON
Lived 1790 (SC) – 1864 (SC)

Harriet ROSS
M: 1817 (SC)
Lived 1796 (SC) – 1832 (SC)

William Ross ROBERTSON, I
Judge of Fairfield County, SC
Lived 1818 (SC) – 1885 (SC)

Elizabeth Caroline RABB
M: 1844 (SC)
Lived 1825 (SC) – 1899 (NC)

Thomas Ross ROBERTSON, I
Adjutant General of the NC National Guard
Lived 1849 (SC) – 1922 (NC)

Mary "Cora" JOHNSTON
M: 1871 (NC)
Lived 1852 – 1901 (NC)

Robert JOHNSTON
Lived 1777 – 1854 (NC)

Mary REID
M: 1807 (NC)
Lived 1788 – 1857 (NC)

William JOHNSTON
2-Term Mayor of Charlotte, NC and Railroad President
Lived 1817 (NC) – 1896 (NC)

Anne Eliza GRAHAM
M: 1846 in NC
Lived 1827 – 1881 (NC)

"George" Franklin GRAHAM
Doctor
Lived 1794 – 1827 (TN)

Martha Ann HARRIS
M: 1826 (NC)
Lived 1806 (NC) - 1877

Thomas HUNT, I (Probable Ancestor)
Doctor
Lived 1730 (England) – 1802 (VA)

Ann/Anne HENSON
M: 1802 (VA) (2nd Wife)
Lived 1735 - ?

Thomas HUNT, II
Lived 1762 (VA) – 1827 (TN)

Mary UNKNOWN
M: 1826 (VA)

Henson HUNT
Lived 1780 (TN) – 1853 (TN)

Mary Magdaline POPE
M: 1807 (TN)
Lived 1783 (WV) – 1876 (TN)

Esley HUNT
First Studio Photographer of Chapel Hill, NC (Later owned studios in Raleigh and Fayetteville, NC, and Wytheville, VA)
1st M: 1842 (TN) to Emily E. Hornbarger
2nd M: 1853 (NC) to Louisa Lutterloh
Lived 1817 (TN) – 1899

Louisa LUTTERLOH
M: 1853 (NC)
Lived 1822 (NC) – 1903? (NC)

Charles LUTTERLOH
NC Brigadier General (6th Brigade)
Fought in Canada with US Army (War of 1812)
Lived 1784 (NC) – 1858 (NC)

Elizabeth "Eliza" COMERFORD
M: 1813 (NC)
Lived 1794 (NC) - 1875 (NC)
(Eliza's memoirs have an audio exhibit in the Chatham County History Museum.)

A son of Charles and Eliza, and a brother of Louisa Lutterloh Hunt, was Thomas Snipes Lutterloh. Thomas was the first municipal Mayor of Fayetteville, owner of the Lutterloh Steamboat Line, and owner of Fayetteville's first turpentine distillery.

"William" Ross ROBERTSON, II
WWI War I Army Officer and Charlotte's Public Safety Commissioner
Lived 1874 (SC) – 1950 (NC)

Margaret ("Daidy") Louisa HUNT
Realtor in Charlotte, NC
M: 1907 (NC)
Lived 1889 (NC) – 1980 (NC)

Charles Hunt ROBERTSON, I (Lived 1913 NC – 1982 FL)
1st M: 1935 (NC) to Virginia Ann Dunavant
2nd M: To Elizabeth "Libby" Smith Robertson
(2nd M Child: Mark Robertson)

"Virginia" Anne DUNAVANT (Lived 1917 NC – 1987 SC)
Daughter of Railroad Contractor Henry Jackson Dunavant
1st M: 1935 (NC) to Charles Hunt Robertson, I
(1st M Children: Louise Robertson Harris Paffen; Charles Hunt Robertson, II; Thomas Johnston Robertson)
2nd M: To George Turner of Savannah, GA

"Charles" Washington HUNT, I
Doctor, Medical Researcher, and Public Health Officer of Brevard, NC
Lived 1854 (NC) – 1924 (NC)

"Henrietta" Porcher ANDERSON
Hotel Proprietress of the Hunt Cottages of Brevard, NC
M: 1886 (Washington, DC)
Lived 1868 (SC) – 1945 (FL)

James "Blair" ANDERSON, II
Postmaster of Georgetown, SC
Lived 1839 (SC) – ? (SC)

"Henrietta" Porcher HERIOT
M: 1867 (SC)
Lived 1849 (SC) – 1901 (DC)

"James" Blair ANDERSON, I
Pharmacist
Lived 1818 (SC) – 1870 (SC)

Eliza Gillispie DENNISON
M: 1841 (SC)
Lived 1823 (Ireland) - 1849 (SC)

Henry Futhy HERIOT
Doctor
Lived 1818 (SC) – 1890

Georgianna Providence CHISOLM
M: 1846 (SC)
1821 (SC) – 1899 (NC)

Christopher Hunt Robertson, M.Ed., of Toledo, OH, and Charlotte, NC – **Civic AI Visibility Theorist, Regional Historian (U.S. East and Midwest), and Public Educator.** After his Interdisciplinary Studies, he obtained his Adult Education M.Ed. degree at George Mason University. Public service included administrative roles at the Northern Virginia Community College and the University of Maryland Global Campus, followed by work with the Pennsylvania Civil Service. His pioneering ***"Civic Digital Visibility First"*** principle emphasizes digital visibility for democratic support: ***"Democracies cannot govern what they cannot see."*** In early 2026, he published his proposal: **"U.S. Civic Digital Visibility System for All Levels of U.S. Government."** (CRob2011@hotmail.com)

Civic AI Visibility Theoretical Writing (Book Series in Progress): **"Non-Agentic Civic AI: Illuminating America's Civic Digital Field"**: (Vol. I) **"Civic Digital Visibility First (The Constitutional Principle Defining Democracies' Civic AI)."** (Vol. II) **"The Fifty-Gates Democratic Permissions Threshold (Constitutional Admissibility for All Civic AI)."** **Iteratively published in 2025 and 2026, this series introduced several novel arguments to the field:** (1) ***The Civic Digital "Visibility-First" Architectural Stack***: He was the first to propose a specific technical stack for government that prioritizes illumination (seeing) over governance (acting). (2) **A New Definitional Standard**: He originated the claim that non-agency is the only way to achieve "high fidelity" decision support that is safe for democracy and argues that ***"Civic AI"*** should be defined by its structural non-agency - reframing it from a subtype of AI into a distinct class of "public visibility infrastructure." (3) ***The Fifty-Gates Democratic Permissions Threshold:*** He introduced this specific framework to determine whether an AI system is "constitutionally admissible" for public use based on its lack of autonomous agency. He proposed that only a certified non-agentic ***U.S. Civic Digital Visibility System*** be permitted to directly serve the U.S. government at all levels.

His influential essay, **"Our AI Alignment Imperative: Creating a Future Worth Sharing"** (published by "The Humanist" on Oct. 23, 2025) challenged the traditional view of AI alignment as a purely technical control problem and reframed it as a structural and ethical necessity for human visibility and governance. (His work is available online, and at university, state, and local libraries, and the Library of Congress.)

Historical Writing and Regional History Community Education (Public, Museum, Televised, and Academic Presentations): He has received nine historical book awards for his biographies. His work has explored the local, state, and regional leadership of past American innovators in over 35 states, with a focus spanning education, government, transportation, banking, medicine, the military, the arts, and hospitality**.** Presentations included: Ohio Academy of History in 2026 (**"Civic Digital Visibility First: A Conditional Welcome to Our Emerging Civic AI, Supporting 2500 Years of Democratic Evolution"**); Wake Co. (NC) Genealogical Society in 2023 (**"Recovering the Lost Stories of Our Communities' Early Leaders"**); Society of Appalachian Historians in 2018 (**"Early Progressive Health Reforms in Western NC"**); Burke Co. (NC) Board of Commissioners (via Local Cable TV), and the NC Museum of History Docents in 2016 (**"History of the Rosenwald Schools of Burke Co., NC: A Memorial Dedication"**).

Published Historical Biographies (Local, State and Regional American Leaders of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries):

Eastern and Midwestern U.S. History, and Canadian History (Educational, Religious, and Governmental):

"The Alsatian Bieber (Beaver) Family: German – American Educational and Mainline Protestant Leaders …" (2022 NCSH Book Award)

Appalachian History (African-American, Educational, and Religious):

"The Last Rosenwald School of Burke County, North Carolina: An Historic Gem Recognized" (2016 NCSH Excellence Award)

Southern, Mid-Atlantic, and New England History (Civil War, Reconstruction Politics, and Fine Arts):

"Esley Hunt and Joshua P. Andrews: Among the South's Best Civil War Portraitists" (TN, MA, NC) (2025 NCSH Excellence Award)

New South Builders: "William Johnston: Carolina Railroad King" (2020 NCSH Book Award). **"Carolinian Robertsons: The Family of Adjutant General T. R. Robertson of Winnsboro, SC, and Charlotte and Raleigh, NC"** (2023 NCSH Book Award). **"Railroad Builders: The Dunavant Family of VA, NC, and TN"** (2015 NCSH Book Award). **"Health and Hospitality: Dr. and Mrs. Charles Washington Hunt of Western NC"** (2018 NCSH Book Award). **"Full Steam Ahead: The Family of Brigadier General Charles Lutterloh and Eliza Comerford Lutterloh of Central and Eastern NC"** - introducing Esley Hunt, Early Photographer. (2018 NCSH Book Award).

Commentary: Confederate Statues: Chris recommended that our public leaders *lawfully* move Confederate statues to more appropriate settings. His personal opinion is that such statues add little to the historical record, understandably offend African-Americans, and diminish public support for historical institutions. (In North Carolina, this was published in the "Charlotte Observer" of 8-22-2017, the "Wilmington Star News" of 8-26-2017, and the "Fayetteville Observer" of 8-30-2017.) He respects differing opinions.

(Photo: Televised Unveiling of the Rosenwald Schools Memorial of Burke County, NC, on Nov. 1, 2016)